

Gaza strike continues

OCCUPIED GAZA STRIP, Dec. 6 (A.P.) — Arab shopkeepers in Gaza city closed their stores for the second consecutive day today in a commercial strike protesting Israel's occupation and a 12-per cent Value Added Tax (VAT) on business transactions. "We are striking against the continuation of the Israeli conquest", Israel radio quoted Gaza Mayor Rashad Al Shawa as saying. Gaza sources said all the town's stores were closed and troops were patrolling near schools. No incidents were reported. Shopkeepers and the municipalities of Khan Yunis and Rafah also joined the strike.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Sytenko leaves

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (Petra) — Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Sytenko left here today after a one-week visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi. Jordanian-Soviet relations and an exchange of views on the political situation in the region were the centre of discussions during these meetings. Mr. Sytenko was seen off at the airport by the Soviet ambassador in Amman and a representative of the Jordanian Foreign Ministry.

Carlos holds talks

ABU DHABI, Dec. 6 (R) — King Juan Carlos of Spain and United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zaid Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan held talks today on bilateral relations and Arab issues. UAE minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah said the Spanish monarch pledged continued support for the Arabs.

Beirut explosion

BEIRUT, Dec. 6 (R) — An explosion wrecked a publishing house belonging to Iranian students in a southern suburb of West Beirut last night, eyewitnesses said. No casualties were reported. Meanwhile, combatants in the two halves of the capital traded artillery fire last night but the fighting died down at dawn today. No casualties were reported in the fighting.

49 Indians killed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (R) — At least 49 people, mostly women and children, were burnt to death in a temple in the western Indian state of Gujarat today, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. The news agency said 46 of them died on the spot in the temple while looking at a wooden replica of the Himalayas. It was not immediately known what caused the fire.

Mufti returns

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (Petra) — The Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti returned to Amman from Tunis this evening after heading Jordan's delegation to the 10-day meetings of the Arab social affairs council which began there on Nov. 28.

Yemenis arrive

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (Petra) — The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Communications at the Arab Republic of Yemen, Muhammad Al 'Amrashi, arrived in Amman this evening for talks with Jordanian officials on strengthening relations between the two countries in the communications field. The Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Nasser Ali, also arrived in Amman this evening to get acquainted with the Jordanian experiment in the social affairs field.

Plane crashes

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Dec. 6 (Agencies) — At least eight people were feared dead when a twin-engine passenger plane crashed in Pearl Harbour just west of here last night. Of the 13 people in the plane one is known to have survived. Meanwhile, U.S. navy personnel from Pearl Harbour base have been searching for the four other people who were aboard. The plane crashed off-shore from the monument commemorating the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour 40 years ago tomorrow.

Habib meets with Saudis as PLO assails mission

BEIRUT, Dec. 6 (A.P.) — The peace mission of U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib entered its second week today with the envoy meeting Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd amid Arab criticism of the U.S. role after its strategic cooperation pact with Israel. Riyadh radio reported Mr. Habib met this morning with King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd. No details of the discussions were broadcast. The meeting with Prince Fahd came as Arab attacks on Mr. Habib's goals continued and Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, said time was running out on Habib's attempts to head off hostilities between Israel and the Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

The defence chief of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), was quoted in a Lebanese magazine today as saying Habib was interested only in furthering Israel's position at the expense of the Arabs. The magazine, Monday Morning, quoted the top aide to PLO leader Yasser Arafat as saying the Americans had promised Israel the Lebanese question will be solved diplomatically "in a manner that achieves Israel's goals."

Habib started his shuttle Nov. 29 in Beirut. He journeyed to the Syrian capital, Damascus, and met President Hafiz Assad whose anti-aircraft missiles stationed in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley almost sparked fighting last April between Syria and Israel.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said in the days prior to Habib's mission that the Israelis would give the American diplomat time to apply his persuasion, but that failing, Israel would knock the missiles out with a military mission.

Israel also claims the Palestinians are re-arming in southern Lebanon, where Habib helped create a frail ceasefire on July 24 that ended two weeks of Palestinian-Israeli fighting, including the air raid on Beirut that killed at least 300 people, most of them Lebanese civilians.

The official Syrian media, in the meantime, has continued its attacks on Habib's mission, saying he has been compromised as an arbitrator because of the strategic alliance the Americans signed with Israel last week.

The Syrian government newspaper Tishrin over the weekend called the alliance a "declaration of war" against the Arabs.

Though the Syrian missiles and the threat of renewed fighting between Israel and the Palestinians are said to be Habib's top two concerns, there are indications he is trying to pull together a more comprehensive and wider-ranging initiative that might include the Saudis.

Western diplomatic sources in Beirut say the Syrian missiles in Lebanon are becoming less of an issue because the Israelis have tolerated them since April. These sources, along with military anal-

ysts here, say they have not seen the large amounts of fresh armour the Israelis say the Palestinians are rolling into the Lebanese south.

This is echoed by the officers of the United Nations units stationed in South Lebanon to keep the Israelis and Palestinians apart, as well as by reporters who visit the Palestinian-controlled zones.

Analysts who ask for anonymity say the Palestinians have replaced items lost in the July mini-war and have rebuilt and strengthened their entrenchments.

Palestinian leaders repeatedly warn Israel will attack southern Lebanon.

Habib held talks at mid-week with King Hussein, who met last month with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington.

This is his fourth mission to the area since April when President Reagan dispatched Habib to head off the missile crisis, preceded by Israeli jets shooting down two Syrian helicopters that were involved in operations of Syrian troops fighting rightist forces in the central Lebanese city of Zahle and the snow-covered Saimeh Ridges.

Lebanese newspapers meanwhile reported Habib was expected to return to Beirut tomorrow for talks with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, who has just returned from Switzerland where he underwent medical checkups.

Sharon undertakes to placate settlers

TEL AVIV, Dec. 6 (R) — The Israeli cabinet vowed today to restore order in the northern Sinai town of Yamit, where there have been protests from settlers opposed to the return of the area to Egypt.

Yamit is in the part of the Sinai which is to be turned over to Egypt next April as part of the Camp David peace agreement between the two countries.

Settlers in the town have barricaded themselves in protest at the amount of compensation they have been offered in turn for turning over their houses.

Deputy Premier Simcha Elrich told the cabinet today that Defence Minister Ariel Sharon had undertaken to restore order in Yamit, a cabinet spokesman told reporters.

Activists in Yamit sealed the entrance to the town of 3,500 after lengthy negotiations with the government failed to produce agreement on the amount of compensation to be paid. Some settlers set two abandoned houses ablaze.

The government accused some of the settlers of trying to obtain unreasonably high compensation and rejected demands of up to \$250,000 to be paid to owners of small shops.

The cabinet spokesman refused to say what steps Mr. Sharon planned to take to restore order in the town.

NATO to discuss reply to European feelings

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (R) — NATO ministers are expected to give their reply this week to the strong anti-nuclear feelings expressed in huge demonstrations in West Europe recently, diplomats said. The state of Western public opinion and what diplomats described as a credibility gap between governments and people will be a major topic for defence and foreign ministers from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) meeting here for the winter session of North Atlantic Council.

President Reagan's proposals on arms reductions last month had restored the alliance's solidarity and the opening of U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva last week might take some steam out of the anti-nuclear movement, the diplomats said.

But NATO now had to find ways of maintaining this cohesion during the difficult talks ahead and convince public opinion of the need to keep a credible nuclear deterrent, they added.

The final communiqué to be issued on Friday is expected to stress that an east-west imbalance of forces would make war, and not peace, more likely, they said.

The diplomats said U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger will explain on Tuesday and Wednesday President Reagan's arms reduction proposals of November 18, which cover not only nuclear weapons but also conventional forces.

No bombs found on oil rigs

OSLO, Dec. 6 (R) — Police and oil company officials said today they had found no trace of bombs on Norwegian offshore oil installations in the North Sea after a telephone caller claiming to represent Palestinians had threatened to blow up an oil rig.

But they added in a statement that emergency procedures introduced last Friday, after the anonymous telephone call, would remain in force until further notice.

The two sides issued the statement after a meeting in the Norwegian town of Stavanger, where they reviewed results of a search of North Sea oil platforms and heliports used by Norwegian oilmen.

UNRWA employees accuse agency of deliberate aid cuts

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (J.T.) — Committees of employees of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine (UNRWA) in Jordan charged today that non-Arab staff at UNRWA headquarters in Vienna were deliberately reducing the agency's services in a bid to finally liquidate UNRWA's services to the Palestinian refugees and the whole of the Palestine question.

The two services that are being affected at present by as much as 35 per cent of the reductions are those of food and health, upon orders by UNRWA deputy commissioner-general, Alan J. Brown, the committees said.

The three committees of teachers, services and workers sent cables to this effect to Prime Minister Mudar Badran, to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, to UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck and to Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

The cables said that despite a promised increase in contribution to UNRWA from \$160 million last year to \$192 million this year, the agency has been systematically reducing its present services. They supply services have been slashed by half, and thus reduced to minimum barely sufficient to preserve human life, the cables said.

As to the health service, the committees say that over the past three years, UNRWA has been refraining from paying more than JD 150,000 to government hospitals to offer medical services to some 750,000 refugees. In fact, UNRWA pays \$1 million annually for the upkeep of its Vienna headquarters, and has considerably reduced cleaning services in refugee camps, the committees maintain.

In their cables, the committees said that UNRWA is intent on reducing its educational services to refugee children and is continuously threatening to dismiss teachers, thus forcing many qualified teachers to quit their jobs and seek better prospects abroad.

UNRWA, they said, has been trying over the past three years to end educational services on the pretext that it has no sufficient funds to keep the schools running.

The committees requested that non-Arab staff at UNRWA headquarters be substituted by unbiased staff, and that the agency continue to offer its present-level services to the refugees.

Qadhafi loses 'all faith' in U.S.

ROME, Dec. 6 (A.P.) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi said in an interview published today his government had lost "all faith" in the "megalomaniacal" Reagan administration and would make a pact with the devil to stop its influence.

Qadhafi was interviewed in the influential Milan daily Corriere Della Sera.

"We no longer have any faith in America, and particularly in the Reagan administration," the Libyan leader was quoted as saying. "It is a theatrical government that bases all its actions on the illogical."

Although Col. Qadhafi reiterated Libya's current Non-aligned position, he would not rule out Libyan entry into the Warsaw Pact. He refused to outline conditions that might prompt such a move, however.

"If it's necessary we'll review our position. All the Libyan people will have to look at their position, and, if necessary, make a pact with the devil," he said. "But the Soviet Union, to us, is not an enemy. On the contrary, it is a friend. The devil is America."

Col. Qadhafi said Libya had supported the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), but denied accusations his government backed terrorist groups in Western Europe.

"We have always made a distinction between Liberation movements and terrorist groups like the Red Army faction (in West Germany) and the Red Brigades (in Italy)," he said. "Our assistance goes only to groups working towards a just cause, like the PLO," he said.

Veil hopeful on Sinai force

CAIRO, Dec. 6 (R) — European Parliament President Simone Veil met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak today and said later she hoped the way would be cleared for European participation in a Sinai peacekeeping force.

Mrs. Veil, on a five-day visit as guest of the Egyptian parliament, told reporters the hour-long discussion was largely devoted to the Middle East.

She said Mr. Mubarak had asked for European political and economic support. She hoped European units would serve with the international force being established to patrol Sinai when Israel completes its withdrawal from the peninsula next April.

Eanes concludes African tour

LISBON, Dec. 6 (A.P.) — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes returned here today at the end of a three-nation African tour set to boost ties between Europe and Africa.

In brief remarks on arrival at Lisbon's Portela airport, the president said talks with leaders in Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania during his trip covered "all questions, without prejudice, opening the way for healthy cooperation."

Mr. Eanes, who issued joint statements in the three African capitals calling for independence for Namibia through the provisions of the United Nations' Resolution 435 and condemned recent South African military attacks inside Angola.

ist administration to boost France's role in the search for a Middle East settlement through what the French see as an active relationship with all parties to the dispute.

Under former president Valery Giscard d'Estaing, relations between France and Israel were frigid—a situation Mr. Cheysson described as intolerable and unhelpful for the search for peace.

On taking over the presidency, Mr. Mitterrand said he would make an early visit to Israel, and become the first French head of state to do there since its foundation in 1948, to correct what he saw as a serious imbalance in France's Middle East policy.

He made clear his view that the Arab states and the Palestinians must publicly accept Israel's right to exist with secure borders while also arguing that the Israelis had to agree to the creation of a Palestinian homeland.

Although Israel welcomed Mr. Mitterrand's election, there have been growing indications that Mr. Begin and his colleagues felt the latest stage in a drive by the Social-

Austrian chancellor concludes Kuwaiti visit Kreisky urges Palestinians to uphold struggle for rights

KUWAIT, Dec. 6 (Agencies) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky today said that the only way to end the Palestinian-Israeli conflict was to set up a Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Addressing a press conference at the end of a two-day visit to Kuwait, Dr. Kreisky called on the Palestinians "to keep up their efforts to regain their rights and to explain their demands to the world clearly."

"I believe the setting up of a Palestinian state represents a logical solution," Dr. Kreisky, who is Jewish and who spoke in German through an interpreter, said. "But apparently the present Israeli government has no intention to negotiate," he added.

Dr. Kreisky said there has been a big change in European public opinion in support of the Palestinian case. "But the outcome of Middle East developments depends on a similar change in the same direction by American public opinion," he added.

Dr. Kreisky said he arrived here yesterday on the first stop of a four-day swing through three Arab states. After Kuwait he will also visit Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

Before his departure, Austria and Kuwait signed an economic cooperation agreement. Valid over the next five years, the accord provides for the setting up of joint committees to consider various fields where cooperation can be affected.

The Austrian leader deplored the fact that two former U.S. presidents, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, supported Palestinian involvement in the peace process

only when they were out of office. "It is correct this came too late, but it indicates continuing efforts will prove useful," he said.

The two former presidents expressed support for Palestinian involvement in the peace process in the wake of the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Dr. Kreisky also expressed support for the eight-point Middle East plan prepared by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia. He said the plan should not be withdrawn but should "be considered by all of us."

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Heavy fighting continues in Gulf

BEIRUT, Dec. 6 (R) — Iraqi forces battled today to repulse another major Iranian counter-offensive as the current phase of stepped-up fighting in the Gulf war entered its eighth day.

Both sides in the 14-month-old war reported successes as Iraqi invasion troops defended their positions near Susangard in Iran's oil province of Khuzestan, which has borne the brunt of the war.

Neither country appears to have gained a decisive advantage which might break the military and political deadlock between the two oil producers.

The latest fighting flared on Nov. 29 when Iran said it had driven a wedge between Iraqi forces north and west of Susangard and had recaptured the small border town of Bustan, taken by Iraq in the first days of the war.

It was the fourth major counter-offensive by Iran this year. Iraqi troops and armour beat back the first two, both in the Susangard area, in January and September. Fierce battles left the desert littered with scores of burnt-out tanks.

But in the third, in late September, Iranian forces lifted the siege of the oil refining city of Abadan. Iraqi troops withdrew to the west of the Karun River, which they had bridged in a dramatic amphibious assault a year previously.

Iraqi forces hold several strips of Iranian territory along the 800-km border. The two deepest incursions are north and south of Susangard.

The Iraqi high command reported heavy fighting around Susangard at the start of last week without immediately confirming that the Iranians had launched an attack.

But by the end of the week Iraq was speaking of its troops mounting a counter-offensive. The official Iraqi news agency said the Iranians had lost about 4,000 men

and 152 tanks and the Iraqis 148 men and 33 tanks since the battles started. Both sides also reported their aircraft in action over the battlefronts.

Western military experts consider the figures as an indication of the intensity of the fighting.

The battles could be the last this year as winter rain, which normally starts in December, turns the dusty plains of Khuzestan into slippery fields of mud, bogging down armour and men.

There have been no signs of an end to the political deadlock between Iran and Iraq. Months of mediation attempts by the Islamic Conference Organisation, the Non-aligned Movement and the United Nations have failed.

Iraq says it will not withdraw from Iranian territory until Tehran concedes Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt Al Arab waterway and agrees to return disputed border areas.

Iran refuses to negotiate until the last Iraqi soldier leaves its soil. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq told the national assembly in Baghdad last week that Iraq could raise an army of one million people to fight an indefinite war. He also declared he was ready to cooperate with Iranian opposition groups.

Tehran radio, monitored in London, said Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini met Iran's Supreme Defence Council for two hours today to discuss the war situation.

An Iraqi military communiqué said 515 Iranian troops had been killed in fierce fighting in the Susangard area over the past 24 hours and three Iranian fighters had been shot down in a dog-fight there today.

But it added that one Iraqi plane had been shot down behind Iranian lines, after Iraqi planes attacked and set fire to targets near the town of Dezful.

U.S. forces reportedly begin Omani phase of war games

NICOSIA, Dec. 6 (A.P.) — U.S. amphibious forces reportedly began the last phase of the "Bright Star" war games in the Sultanate of Oman today, behind a wall of official secrecy. A Spokeswoman at the office of Anthony Asquith, the British press adviser to the Sultan of Oman today, behind a wall of official secrecy, confirmed the exercises started.

"Yes it started this morning but I can't give you any other information," the spokeswoman who declined to be identified said.

Sultan Qaboos of Oman was understood to be very sensitive to publicity about the U.S. exercise in his country on the southeastern tip of the Arabian peninsula.

This followed strong objections by the other five members of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council

which maintain that close association with the United States would only encourage the Soviet Union to seek similar access to the oil-rich region.

Bright Star, whose earlier phases developed in Egypt, Somalia and Sudan in recent weeks, is designed to test the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF).

A report by the Washington Post news service last week said Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states had offered the Sultanate of Oman \$1.2 billion in aid, if it agreed to cancel an agreement allowing the United States access to its military facilities.

Under the offer Oman would be provided with the equivalent of what it reportedly would be receiving from the United States in return for U.S. use of Oman.

Cheysson's visit to Israel may mark new French role

PARIS, Dec. 6 (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson flies to Israel tomorrow to prepare for a visit early next year by President Francois Mitterrand aimed at demonstrating France's new Middle East policy.

But a key topic for a series of intensive discussions with Israeli leaders during Mr. Cheysson's 25-hour stay will also be European participation in a multinational peace force for the Sinai desert from next April.

The minister's visit will be the first substantial high-level contact between France and Israel since the French Socialists, who have a tradition of sympathy for the Jewish state, came to power in presidential and parliamentary elections in the spring.

He is due to have two meetings with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and another session with Prime Minister Menachem Begin before returning to Paris on Tuesday night to report to Mr. Mitterrand, who diplomats say will go to Israel in mid-February.

The Cheysson visit marks the latest stage in a drive by the Social-

ist administration to boost France's role in the search for a Middle East settlement through what the French see as an active relationship with all parties to the dispute.

Under former president Valery Giscard d'Estaing, relations between France and Israel were frigid—a situation Mr. Cheysson described as intolerable and unhelpful for the search for peace.

On taking over the presidency, Mr. Mitterrand said he would make an early visit to Israel, and become the first French head of state to do there since its foundation in 1948, to correct what he saw as a serious imbalance in France's Middle East policy.

He made clear his view that the Arab states and the Palestinians must publicly accept Israel's right to exist with secure borders while also arguing that the Israelis had to agree to the creation of a Palestinian homeland.

Although Israel welcomed Mr. Mitterrand's election, there have been growing indications that Mr. Begin and his colleagues felt the latest stage in a drive by the Social-

approach was not dissimilar to that of its predecessor and influenced by France's need for Arab oil.

Israel has been unhappy at French promotion of the Middle East peace plan put forward by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd and was angered by a meet-

ing of Mr. Cheysson with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat in August.

In an interview on French television late last month Mr. Begin said that although he regarded Mr. Mitterrand as a friend of Israel, he could not view the external relations minister in the same light.

Diplomats say French officials have been irritated by what they regarded as an Israeli attempt to impose conditions on the participation of France and three of its West European partners in the Sinai force after initially inviting them to join.

The 2,500-strong force, half of which is to be American, is to

move into the area when Israel finally withdraws next April under the terms of the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt.

Political sources in Paris say France is keen to take part. But it has said it will do so only in cooperation with the three other Europeans—Italy, Britain and the Netherlands—and only under a general European Economic Community (EEC) agreement.

After the EEC and the four declared they saw their participation as part of an overall peace process which should bring self-determination for the Palestinians, Israel said this was not acceptable and that it might bar them.

Last week Israel and the U.S. produced a joint statement declaring that operation of the force would be based on the Camp David accords and American officials said they hoped the way was now clear for the Europeans to come in.

But Israeli officials said they expected formal acceptance from France and its EEC partners of the

statement, and diplomats in Paris said this could present problems.

French officials said Mr. Cheysson would be probing for further clarification of the Israeli stand but they said they hoped the issue could be quickly resolved.

Mr. Mitterrand and his colleagues initially hoped they could use their good standing in Israel to persuade Mr. Begin to take a closer look at the Fahd plan, on which the French president was briefed at first hand during a visit to Saudi Arabia in September.

But the suspension of the recent Arab summit in Morocco after some Arab states refused to discuss the plan, which they described as treachery to the Palestinian cause, has clearly blunted efforts to promote it for the moment, diplomats said.

France's support for the plan as a basis for further discussions on conditions for an overall peace settlement, as well as its interest in the Sinai force, has brought it criticism from some Arab leaders as well as increasing Israeli suspicions of the direction of Mr. Mitterrand's policies.

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NATIONAL

Who should study what?

Major headache at community colleges

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third of a series of articles in which Dina Matar looks into Jordan's proliferating community colleges. In the first two, published on Wednesday and Thursday, the system's growth and its purposes were discussed and the credibility of community colleges was questioned. Today, students' preferences for their fields of specialisation are analysed.

AMMAN — Some 500 female graduates of community colleges — previously known as teachers training institutes — have been jobless for the past two years, and all of them have teaching diplomas. In 1981, 1,700 female teachers graduated from various community colleges in the country. Although the actual number of unemployed female teachers is still unknown, the Ministry of Education predicts that the number has more than doubled during last year.

The problem is expected to worsen in 1982, when as many as 3,000 female teachers are expected to graduate from community colleges in the summer.

The dilemma of finding suitable jobs for this vast number of potential manpower has caused the Ministry of Education a major headache. The graduates, most of whom are committed to join the ministry's teaching corps under the scholarship law, have been virtually doing nothing except brood over their troubles since they cannot take on another job without the ministry's consent.

The awareness of the importance of education has become more noticeable in the Jordanian society, especially with the initiation of more community colleges in all parts of the country. Even in areas as far as Aqaba and Ramtha,

high school students jump at any chance to continue their education. This year, thousands of applications have flooded community colleges and the Ministry of Education — and rumours of possible unemployment have

done little to quench the students' thirst for the acquisition of more knowledge.

At Alia Community College alone, about 3,000 applications were made this year. Most had to be rejected, since, according to the college's plan, only 600 new students should be accepted.

The Ministry of Education has taken great pains to enlighten the applicants, especially the females, about the hazards of joining teachers training programmes; but it seems that all efforts have been wasted, says a distracted registration official at the Ministry of Education.

"Females prefer teaching to any other profession, due to the restrictions of Jordanian society," she told the Jordan Times.

For male applicants, the situation is reversed. The Ministry of Education is trying to induce more males to join teachers training programmes because there is a shortage in the number of male teachers in the country.

The shortage has become so acute recently that planners at the Ministry of Education have envisaged a new plan of employing female teachers in boys schools — an unheard-of concept a few years ago. But, until now no action has yet been taken to finalise this idea.

And, in a bid to attract more male students to the teaching profession, the ministry has put forward more incentives for the students. Most can study on scholarship basis, and they are provided with a bountiful monthly allowance by the ministry.

Community colleges themselves are taking a part in solving the problem. Many community colleges have introduced more profession-oriented fields of study this year, and most newly-opened colleges have geared their programmes to graduate professionals — both males and females — to meet the increasing demands of Jordan's development plans.

Secretarial science, design, business, accountancy, management and other programmes (for girls) and engineering, paramedical sciences and business studies (for boys) run side by side with teachers training programmes.

Community college female students prefer secretarial science, design, business, accountancy and management, while the males opt for engineering, paramedical sciences and business studies.

According to an analysis of application forms submitted to one community college in Amman, most of the male applicants preferred professional studies, like engineering, to teacher training programmes. For the girls, there has been an obvious change in attitudes: About 60 per cent of the girls opted for professional studies, to in preference of teachers programmes.

But, at the Ministry of Education, where the final go-ahead for the acceptance of students is sanctioned, the situation is in

shambles. The great number of applications and people asking about whether they have been accepted or not, has turned the community college department into something like a battlefield.

For the students themselves, the situation is promising, and in interviews with the Jordan Times, many of them seemed satisfied with the system of community colleges.

Miss Sahar Barjass, a first-year student of mathematics at the Arab College in Amman said that she enjoys the lessons very much.

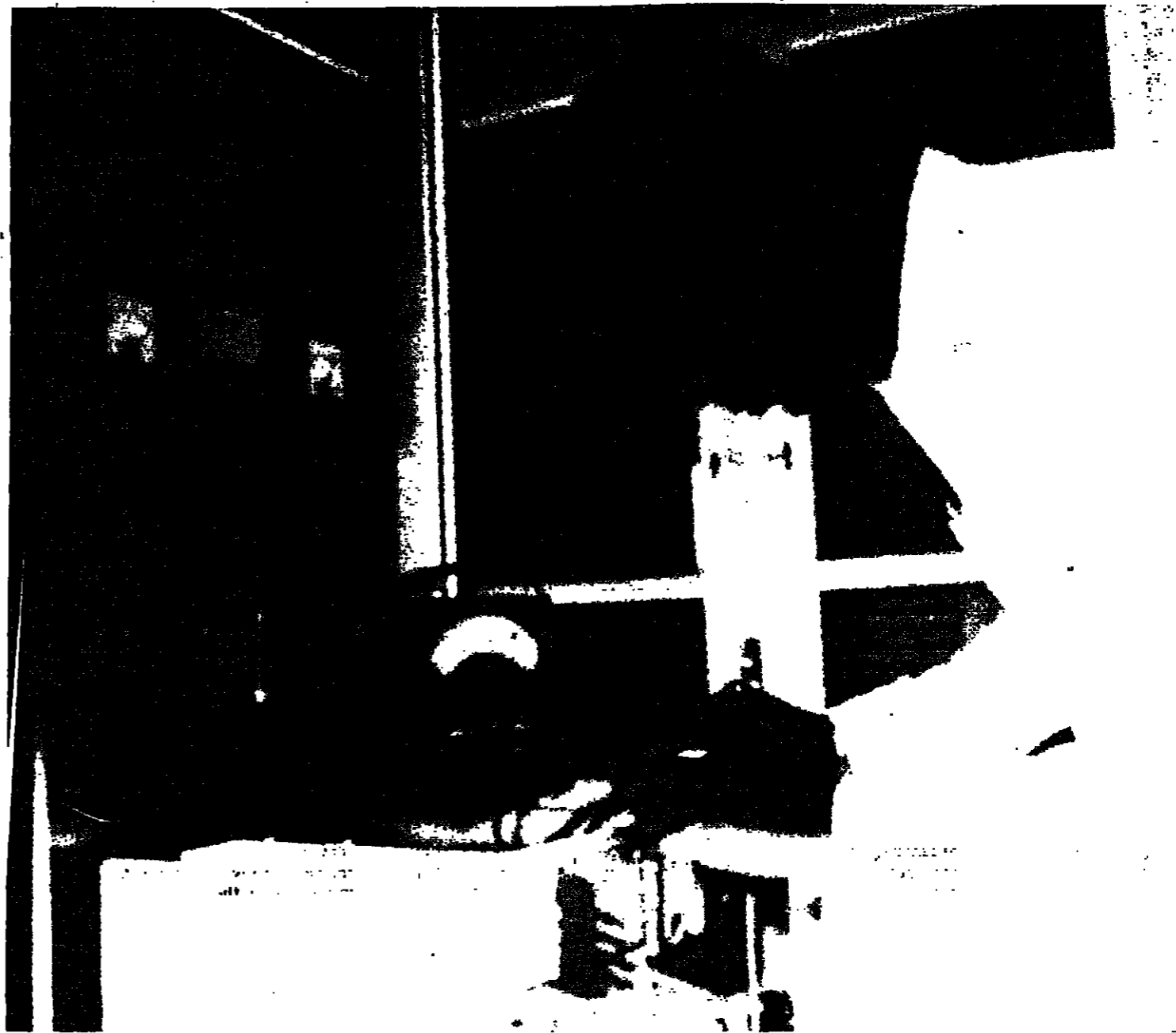
"However, I do not want to become a teacher, not because I will not find a job, but because I do not like it," Miss Barjass said she had to enrol in the mathematics programme simply because "my parents would not allow me to study any other profession."

But, other girls felt differently. For Miss Fatima Tawiq, another first-year student of business administration, her choice of this field is closely linked to her future aspirations and wishes. "I want to work and, if I have the chance, I will continue my education at the

university," she said.

As many officials at the Ministry of Education say, this scholastic year would be a turning point, for the college administrators, the ministry itself and the students. One of them said that although the community college concept implies they are democracy colleges, "we have to give in sometimes."

"Not because it is an experience that we cannot cope with, but because it is still a new experience which would likely have some dikes in its way," he said.



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoon
6:00 Children's Programme
6:25 Buck Rogers
6:45 Local Programme
7:10 Programme on Agriculture
7:30 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Programme (Documentary on Amman)

10:15 Arabic Play
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Film Continues

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:20 Comedy: Yes, Minister
9:00 Documentary
9:30 Saturday Variety Show
10:00 News in English
10:10 Feature Film "Mystery of Marie Roget"

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHZ, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:45 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Eternal Jerusalem
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Radiothèque
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
17:00 Old Favourites
17:30 Melody Time
17:30 In Concert
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Play of the Week
19:00 News
19:30 Top Twenty
20:30 Morecambe and Wise Show
21:00 Classical Music
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1143 KHZ

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Guitar Workshop 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 The French Minute 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Peaches' Choice 08:30 A Taste of Hummi, Irish Style 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 Michael Stragoff 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newseel 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Golden Treasury 13:45 From the Promenade Concerts 14:00 Saturday Special 14:15 Britain's Daily Newspapers 14:30 A Taste of Hummi, Irish Style 15:00 Radio Newseel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary 17:02 Saturday Special 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newseel 18:30 Play of the Week: Beyond the Pale 19:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 20:00 World News: Commentary 20:15 Good Books 20:30 Arrows of Time 21:15 The Waltz 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News: From our own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English: news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30

New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English: news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Aqaba (EA)
9:30 Kuwait (KAC)
9:45 Karachi, Dubai (BA)
9:50 Doha, Bahrain (BA)
10:00 Abu Dhabi (EA)
10:10 Beirut (EA)
10:45 Abu Dhabi (SA)
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:40 Cairo (EA)
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo (EA)
17:15 New York, Vienna (BA)
17:25 London (BA)
17:25 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:30 Bucharest (ME)
17:40 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:55 Cairo (EA)
18:00 London (BA)
18:45 Paris (AF)
19:05 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:10 Cairo (EA)
19:50 Frankfurt (ME)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
23:40 Cairo (EA)
23:55 Baghdad (BA)
24:00 London (BA)
01:00 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:30 Beirut (EA)
6:35 Paris (AF)
7:00 Agaba (EA)
8:35 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt (ME)
10:45 Vienna, New York (BA)
11:10 Madrid, Casablanca (BA)
11:20 Tripoli, Tunis (BA)

11:30 Cairo (EA)
11:45 Geneva, Brussels (SR)
11:45 Athens, Zurich (SR)
12:00 Riyadh (SV)
12:40 Cairo (EA)
12:45 Cairo (EA)
13:30 Paris, London (BA)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
19:00 Kuwait (KAC)
19:30 Jeddah (SA)
19:45 Baghdad (BA)
20:00 Cairo (EA)
20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (BA)
20:30 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman: 74623
Elias Msh 74623
Awni Hawamdeh 77665

Zarqa: 81923
Farah Al Aqrabi 81923

Irbid: 2927
Hani Gharaybeh 2927

PHARMACIES:

Amman: 36730
Al Salam 77526
Samih 72110
Al Watan 72110

TAXIS:

Qahir 30857
Karak 68761
Ambsagador 64660

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-3
French Cultural Centre 37809
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 65195
Husseini Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64851
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Leas Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Leas Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Rouman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

PRAYER TIMES FOR THURSDAY

Fajr 4:35
Sunrise 5:58
Dhuhr 11:20
'Asr 2:21
Maghreb 4:41
'Isha 6:40

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 98.4/99.1
Lebanese pound 72.4/73.3
Syrian pound 57.5/58.3
Iraqi dinar 693/700
Kuwaiti dinar 1192.2/1198
Egyptian pound 347/352
Qatari riyal 92.5/93

UAE dirham 91.6/92.1
Omani riyal 973/980
U.S. dollar 334/336
U.K. sterling 626.4/630.2
W. German mark 150.8/151.7
Swiss franc 185.1/186.2
Italian lire (for every 100) 28.2/28.4

French franc 59.9/60.3
Dutch guilder 136.6/136.8
Swedish crown 60.7/61.1
Belgian franc 89.1/90.4
Japanese yen (for every 100) 146.1/147

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22000
Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone:

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	170	110	Beans	340	280
Eggplant	150	100	Bananas	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	150	120	Apples (Golden)	220	180
Marrow (small)	160	120	Apples (Starken)	210	150
Marrow (large)	100	80	Water Melons	110	90
Cucumber (small)	150	120	Lemons	140	100
Cucumber (large)	100	80	Oranges	250	200
Okra (Green)	330	280	Oranges (Shamouti)	150	100
Muloukhiyah	110	80	Grapes	380	300
Hot Green Pepper	100	60	Cauliflowers	200	160
Sweet Pepper	140	100	Tangerine	200	150
Cabbage	150	100	Pears	500	400
Onions (dry)	110	90	Bonani	160	120
Green onions	300	200	Olives	340	250
Garlic	800	700	Carrot	200	150
Gusva	260	200	Carrot (red)	170	130
Spinach	220	180	Dates (black)	150	200

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

NATIONAL

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

North Yemenis train here

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (Petra) — A three-week training course for civil servants from North Yemen opened at the Civil Status Department here today. Participants in the course will be oriented on civil registration procedures, issuing family identity cards, personal identity cards and the registration of cases of death, divorce, birth and marriage. They will also be taken on visits to a number of civil status offices around the country to look into their operations. A similar course for North Yemeni employees was held here last month.

Terminology seminar set

AMMAN, Dec. 5 (Petra) — A seminar on commercial terminology will open in Amman on Dec. 3. During the three-day seminar, the participants will discuss the functions of commercial terms in sales contracts, changes in transport technology, documentation, the law on the transport of commodities, the multi-term transport charter and commercial terms in 1980. The seminar, organized by the international chamber of commerce and the Jordanian national committee for the international chamber of commerce, will discuss commercial terms in the seminar in the light of new international terms.

Seminar on disability causes

ARQA, Dec. 6 (Petra) — The Labour Education Institute here today held a one-day seminar on the role of the society towards handicapped persons. Speakers outlined in their speeches the causes of disability in relation to social conditions and its social and psychological effects on the disabled persons. They emphasized the need for establishing additional centres and institutions to cater for the handicapped people and to rehabilitate them. Taking part in the seminar was the director of the social development department in Amman and several presidents of charitable societies in the district.

New charity in Madaba

ADABA, Dec. 6 (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development has approved a request for the establishment of a new charitable society in Madaba, some 30 kilometres south of Amman. It is to be known as the Salabeddin Charitable Society. The society's board met today under the chairmanship of the Madaba district governor Ahmad Al Momani to review its programmes, which include the establishment of a centre for the handicapped in Madaba District. Mr. Momani appealed to charitable societies in the district to view their plans with the aim of allowing for the establishment of centres for handicapped persons. There are nearly 600 handicapped persons in Madaba District.

CARE helps in school buildings

ADABA, Dec. 6 (Petra) — Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) and the Ministry of Education are contributing to the construction of additional classrooms in schools in the Madaba district, according to the district's governor, Jamal Al Momani. He said that both sides of the JD 8,400 project entails the construction of 16 classrooms for schools in three villages near Madaba. Work on these projects has already begun, he said.

Fines levied for supply violations

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (Petra) — The Military Court sentenced 13 merchants to pay a fine of JD 30 and 12 merchants to pay a fine of JD 50 each.

The court found them guilty of violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The Military Governor approved the sentences today.

Iraq-Jordan talks on coops

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation general director, Hassan Al Nabulsi, and the president of the General Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Societies in Iraq, Karim Al Jassem, today discussed ways to boost relations between cooperatives in the two countries. They also exchanged views on developing the activities of the General Federation of Arab Farmers. Mr. Jassem arrived here yesterday on a short visit to Jordan.

Baghdad trade fair planned

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade is contacting the Iraqi authorities on the holding of a Jordanian products fair in Baghdad, a report in the local press reported today. It said the fair would be held during the first quarter of next year.

Sharkas back from Germany visit

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (Petra) — Director of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives Ahmad Sharkas returned to Amman today at the end of a two-week visit to West Germany. During the visit Dr. Sharkas looked into the role and organisation of public libraries and documentation centres, particularly those dealing with the Arab World in general and Jordan and Palestine in particular. Dr. Sharkas also met with several West German officials and scholars of Arabic and Islamic studies to discuss ways of promoting cooperation between Jordan and West Germany in documentation, archives and libraries.

Irbid electrification proceeds

IRBID, Dec. 6 (Petra) — A committee from the Irbid District Electricity Company today inspected work on the electrification project for the Bani Kinana villages in Irbid Governorate. The JD 3 million project is for supply 27 villages, inhabited by 60,000 people. According to company officials, the project is due to be completed by the middle of 1982.

Cabinet takes land for schools

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to expropriate eight dunums in Amman for the Ministry of Education to build an elementary school. The cabinet also decided to expropriate 31 dunums in Irbid for a community college for girls. It also decided that the director of the lands and survey department should form a committee to inspect the land, in order to assess the compensation which should be paid for them under the 1982 budget.

Irbid military get new store

IRBID, Dec. 6 (Petra) — The director general of the military personnel's consumer corporation yesterday opened a new centre for the corporation in the Irbid area. The new centre, opened because of the pressure on the existing centre in Irbid, will serve the northern part of the city and some adjoining villages. The association renders services to personnel of the armed forces, Public Security, general intelligence and Civil Defence and to military pensioners, their families and the families of martyrs.

Hrair exhibits at Alia Gallery



AMMAN, Dec. 6 (Petra) — An exhibition of paintings by Lebanese artist Hrair was opened this evening at the Alia Art Gallery. During the five-day exhibition, 31 paintings depicting live and still

nature will be shown. Hrair, a winner of several international awards, has set up or participated in more than 30 exhibitions in the various parts of the world.

Alia nets JD 432,312

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has achieved a net profit of JD 432,312 during the first half of this year, a report issued by Alia said. Alia grossed JD 44.9 million during this period achieving an increase of 35.3 per cent over its gross revenues for the same period last year. Alia's expenditure amounted to JD 44.4 million — 35 per cent more than the carrier spent during the first six months of 1980.

The report shows that operational profits amounted to JD 3.1 million, but it explained that increasing interests on loans and foreign currency differentials cut this profit to about JD 432,000. Alia paid JD 4 million a year as a result of a 50 per cent increase in the price of fuel, the report said. It explained that revenues from passengers increased by 27 per cent, from excess baggage by 64 per cent and from freight by 58 per cent. Revenue ensuing from air mail increased by 108 per cent.

The report also stated that expenditures have also increased. The 17 per cent increase in flying hours has resulted in an increase of 34 per cent in operations. Maintenance rose by 34 per cent, passenger services by 36 per cent, marketing and sales offices by 39 per cent, general and administrative by 44 per cent, operating expenses increased by 33 per cent and nonoperating expenses rose by 64 per cent.

A NATIONALIST CHINESE TRADE GROUP will arrive in Jordan to hold a Taiwan products display on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in Amman.

The group arrives in Amman for a three-day visit on Dec. 8 and leaves on Dec. 12. On the first day of their arrival, Tuesday, Dec. 8th, they will hold a Taiwan Products Display at the Intercontinental Hotel, Jabal Amman, from 3-8 p.m. Displayed samples include:

- All kinds of garments; all kind of bags, attache cases and beauty cases; all kind of footwear and socks; computer dialer; push button telephone key PAD/W/40 memo; wireless telephone; flexible hose, plastic water hose and air hose; air compressor; automatic emergency light, rechargeable flashlight and multiple purpose light; insect trapping lamp; running light, mini floral running light, controller; jewellery; rosaries, semi-precious stones, Taiwan jade, agate & coral products; office chairs; baby products, children bicycle and toys.
- The group, representing the biggest and most important business concerns in Taiwan, will be happy to receive Jordanian importers and merchants during their three-day stay in Amman.

For appointments please contact telephone 41530 in the morning.

TO LET

Furnished apartment at Jabal Amman, Third Circle, consisting of 3 bedrooms, salon, living/dining room, balcony and accessories. Fully furnished, with central heating. Telephone: 43429

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University of Jordan area Please contact 67750

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT in Shmeisani

One or two bedrooms and salon Centrally heated, with small garden. Pls. contact tel. 68283

WANTED

- Japanese cook
- Assistant Japanese cook
- Head waiter
- Waiters.

Call tel. 61219

Yarmouk, Paris university reach twinning agreement

AMMAN, Dec. 6 (Petra) — Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran returned to Amman from Paris today at the end of a ten-day visit to France.

During the visit, Dr. Badran signed a twinning agreement with the University of Paris, XII which specialises in science and technology.

According to the agreement, the University of Paris will grant scholarships to Yarmouk University students who want to study computer engineering. It will also build an electronics laboratory and send instructors to train students at Yarmouk University in electronics, computers and the French language.

The two universities will also conduct joint research in science and technology. Several faculty members of Yarmouk University will be sent to France for their research work, where the University of Paris will place under their disposal its laboratories and research facilities, particularly in the fields of engineering, science and technology.

During his visit to France, Dr. Badran attended an international conference on the transfer of science and technology to the developing countries, which was held at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) headquarters in Paris.

According to the recommendations of the conference, UNESCO will convene regional conferences and training courses on the transfer of science and

technology. Dr. Badran said Yarmouk University will host a conference in September 1983, under the auspices of UNESCO, the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO).

The theme for the conference, to be attended by more than 300 persons, will be "science and technology in the service of environment," he said.



Dr. Adnan Badran

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- The Goethe Institute presents the paintings of Diana Shamounki. Open daily from 9 — 12 a.m. and 3 — 6 p.m.
- Photos of the Iraqi-Iranian War, at the Iraqi press office, Fifth Circle, Jabal Amman.
- Ceramics reliefs by Maha Otaqui, at the Suhail Bisharat Gallery in Jabal Amman.
- Ceramics by Issam Naveirat and Vivian Batshoum, at the Haya Arts Centre.
- "Four Seasons," an exhibition of paintings by Hrair, at the Alia Art Gallery. Daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Children's plays

- The Haya Arts Centre, in cooperation with the Goethe Institute, presents plays for children (ages

5-10): "The Musicians of Bremen" and "Rapunzel", in Arabic, at 3:30 p.m.

Archaeology lecture

The British Council presents a lecture entitled "Udruh: a legionary fortress," by Alistair Killick of the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History at 7:00 p.m.

ACOR lecture

The American Centre of Oriental Research presents a lecture by R. Abu Jaber entitled "XIX Century Amman in Old Books and Photographs" at 6:30 p.m.

AUB Alumni Club

Presents a poetry recital by former prime minister Abdul Mun'em Al Rifai, and a tea party, at 7:00 p.m.

MERRY CHRISTMAS HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO ALL OF YOU THIS IS OUR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PROGRAM 1981-1982

CHRISTMAS 1981
December 23rd
Childrens buffet lunch with the use of our roof top, heated swimming pool. Gifts will be presented by Santa Claus.
Venue: Al - Alali.
Children: JD 2.500
Adults: JD 5.000

NEW YEAR'S EVE
Bring Out the Old and Bring In the New!
The New Year will start with a lot of surprises, accompanied by live music. An International floor show, tombola, Oriental singing and dance, until the early hours of the morning.
From: 9.00pm Onwards.

An elegant five course gourmet dinner will be served. Also, for those guests with long lasting stamina, a champagne breakfast will be available.
Venue: Al - Alali Nightclub.
Per person: JD 30.000
Petra Ballroom:
Per person: JD 20.000

Start Your 1982 With Sheraton!
Jan 1st 1982
1982 Buffet luncheon will be served, with a Sheraton smile, at Al-Alali.
Children: JD 3.750
Adults: JD 7.500

HAPPY NEW YEAR

عمان شيراتون بالاس
Amman Sheraton Palace
For Reservation Call:
60000/15 ext.151

MANAGEMENT

JORDAN TIMES
Tel: 67171

The ceramics exhibition by Issam Nuseirat and Vivian Batshoum
at the Haya Arts Centre in Shmeisani, has been extended until Thursday, Dec. 10, 1981.
The exhibition is open between 3:30 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.
Abhan wa sabhan

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METEOR 1 Voy.5	25.11	29.11	3.12	13.12
MARLENE S Voy.2	29.11	3.12	11.12	22.12
LOTTE SHEEL Voy.1	24.12	22.12	4.1	15.1

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DE FACTONOMICS

Expanding scope of Jordanian exports

By T. A. Jaber

A CLOSE LOOK at our domestic exports data reveals a trend of significant implications, namely, the growing value of our industrial exports. Over the last five years, manufactured goods exports increased by four times; not considering the phosphate exports which increased by 150 per cent.

Further, it is expected that two of our large industries will start their operations in the coming two years. These are basically the export-oriented projects of potash and fertiliser plants. They will enhance considerably Jordan's export earnings.

Aside from these and other major projects which the government has participated actively, the growing export earnings of Jordan's industries can be assessed from various angles.

First, Jordan has entered a new phase where industry has become a leading factor in its economic and social development. Since Jordan's market is relatively small, our industries have been efficient enough to compete in outside markets of which Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Syria rank highest. Our exports to Iraq alone jumped from JD 2.3 million in 1976 to JD 28.3 million in 1980.

Second, it is well known that production for exports is much

more difficult than production for domestic consumption. Domestic markets can be influenced to a greater extent than the external ones. The economic literature provides sufficient arguments for extending full or at least reasonable protection to local infant industries from the competitive imports.

What is interesting in our new phase of industrial growth is that many new small and medium-size industries have ventured to export at a relatively early age. Others have been induced primarily by the opening up of external market.

Though figures for 1981 exports are not yet available, it is expected that the rate of export growth will not be less than 25 per cent in industrial goods. This promising transformation should be carefully studied and followed up by the public and private institutions concerned. In particular, a number of bottlenecks might crop up which would require proper action to be taken in due time.

Export markets, especially for manufactured goods, should be treated with utmost care. The aim is to build up credibility and confidence in the quality of our products, delivery schedules, and at a later stage, the after-sale services.

Since foreign markets are volatile, the question arises of how to

initiate publicity campaigns, advertising and marketing studies. What would be the best approach of contacting the foreign market? Is it through setting up a sales office abroad or contracting a commission agent? For all of these and other questions, seminars and orientation programmes are needed for our new industrialists. The experience of certain newly-industrialised countries such as Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea should be studied and made use of.

A most encouraging answer a Jordanian exporter has most probably encountered is certainty of his future demand. I have met many of our industrialists who are expanding their production capacity. They are buying new machinery to meet the growing demand for their products. They incur immediately substantial capital expenditures which cannot be written off except over a period of not less than five years and may extend to fifteen years. This a sector which needs encouragement by the government rather than the hit-and-run transactors.

There is a great potential for Jordan's manufactured exports in the neighbouring Arab markets. We need however, an explicit and dynamic policy to promote such activity and establish it on firm grounds.

Good idea

A FOUR-MEMBER American private study group that recently made a tour of the Middle East has issued a report recommending, among other things, "exploratory" talks between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to determine if the PLO were ready to negotiate peace with Israel. While the general suggestion of U.S.-PLO contacts is a positive one that we support, we would add that an equal objective of such a move would be for the PLO and the Arabs as a whole to determine if the United States were ready to play the role of an honest third party mediator, free from the control of Israel.

It is an insult, and a misreading of contemporary history, to suggest that the U.S. should contact the PLO only to find out if the Palestinian leadership were ready to negotiate peace. The PLO has not been the main obstacle to an Arab-Israeli peace. It has, among other things, suggested the creation of a non-secular, democratic state in mandated Palestine in which Arabs and Jews could live together. It has also, in Palestine National Council resolutions, adopted a political programme that would establish a sovereign Palestinian state on any occupied Palestinian territory that is vacated by Israel.

The point is that the Palestinians are ready and willing to talk peace. But with whom? The Israelis? The Americans? Neither the Israelis nor the Americans are willing to talk to the PLO. Neither has been able to say the words "Palestinian self-determination" without tripping over its own contradictory and hypocritical policies. Yes, an American-PLO dialogue would be good for everybody, but most importantly it would be an opportunity to discover whether or not American Mideast policies are still subject to an Israeli veto.

Why expect Western media to improve Arab image?

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is reprinted, with permission, from the Oct. 31, 1981 issue of TV Guide. It is the second of two articles, first of which appeared in yesterday's Jordan Times. Copyright (C) 1981 by Triangle Publications, Inc.

By John Weisman

COMING IN OVER Beirut at 2500 feet, you can't see the war. That's because the tanks are camouflaged and the artillery positions are covered with netting. On the ground, however, it's a different story. Buildings are pockmarked by six years of random firing. The strange juxtapositions of civil war include anti-aircraft guns ringed with full cases of Coca-Cola and a bicycle shop whose tin roof sags precariously under the weight of a revetment of blue-plastic sandbags. From a slit in the turquoise polyethylene peeks the sinister snout of a 20mm cannon.

On the airport road lie the day's first two casualties, a Dodge and a Volvo crushed nose to nose in what appears to be a mutual suicide pact. The drivers are settling things with their fists. Their restraint is admirable. Not so long ago, two members of rival Moslem factions quarreled over a downtown parking spot. Words escalated to fists, fists to pistols, pistols to AK47 automatic rifles, AK 47s to bazookas. The battle went on for 10 hours. They take parking seriously in Beirut.

Such stories, however, rarely make it onto U.S. television. After all, there are roughly 45 separate armed groups in Beirut, along with 92 distinct Lebanese political parties, splinter categories, factions, subfactions, private militias and just plain thugs. Most American viewers, however, know only that the Lebanese are divided into Christians and Moslems, and that the Syrians and the Palestinians are also part of the mix.

Indeed, the 64 per cent of us who get our news primarily from television probably never heard of the Marabou, a West Beirut private militia; or the PPS, the National Syrian Social Party; or the Red Star-sporting Lebanese National Movement. Nevertheless, they, and dozens of other groups, are part of the bloody fabric of present-day Lebanon, a part of the "why" behind what New York Times reporter John Kifner calls "a constant level of violence that would be extraordinary anywhere else in the world."

Kifner, and other correspondents based in Beirut, say that Lebanon, like other Arab nations (and the rest of Asia and Africa as well), is covered on a crisis-to-crisis basis. In the months before the escalation of hostilities between the Israelis and the Palestine Liberation Organisation that climaxed July 17 in the Israeli bombing of downtown Beirut, those correspondents say they had a hard time getting noncrisis footage on the air.

There's another major problem these correspondents — along with

their subjects and viewers — face. One of the major criticisms of television news is that it reduces virtually everything it covers to simplistic terms. In the Middle East, television tends to equate all Arabs with oil, or with terrorism, despite the fact that many have nothing to do with either. The question, then, is whether American viewers are being well informed when coverage of two dozen Arab nations and scores of ethnic variations is reduced to this unfortunate black-and-white starkness. Some of the people who sit half a world away do not think so.

"One big part of the problem," says Rami Khouri, editor of the English language Jordan Times, "is television's time factor. It's absolutely impossible to talk about the Middle East in a 40-second spot without using stereotypes. So we hear phrases like, 'Saudi Arabia, the oil-rich desert kingdom.' Now, I could just as easily talk about 'Great Britain, the oil-rich North Sea island monarchy.' The problem with these clichés is that the images

they create in viewers' minds are 'destructive when repeated over a long period of time.' Edward Said, a Palestinian who is currently Parr Professor of English and Comparative Literature at Columbia University, says that, in the West, Arabs frequently are shown as menaces to civilisation. "They have historically been viewed as monstrous, as sensual, as corrupt. And this affects journalists, I think. The result is that you are not dealing with an individual to whom you are asking questions, but a culprit you are trying to nail."

There is another element, too, that affects the way American television sees the Arab World, and the way it sees us back. That is the basic difference in how each side sees the role of the press.

Midday in Beirut. In a tall building on the wide Corniche al-Mazraa, Shafik Al-Hout orders pungent cardamom-laced coffee for a guest. Sitting in the corner behind his desk is a loaded AK47 rifle. One cannot be too careful, he explains. Not so long ago he was visited by a journalist. Shortly after the interview, Al Hout's office was blasted by rocket fire from a building across the way. Luckily for him, he was out of the room at the time.

Shafik al-Hout is the PLO's top man in Lebanon. He is also a founding member of the PLO. A former journalist, he now devotes all his time to PLO activities. His opinions about the role the press should play in society are indicative of the way many in the Middle East feel.



"The American press is amoral," Al Hout says. "You come here, you ask questions, you get responses. What the consequences of those responses are, you don't care." To Shafik Al Hout, journalism should have an ideology, a purpose. It should be blended into the educational system to promote ideas.

But isn't Al Hout advocating a state controlled television system similar to the Soviet one, which is nothing but a propaganda machine and vulnerable to all kinds of abuses? Al-Hout says no, he doesn't want that kind of system either. He would look for a system that was free, yet was responsible to some form of non-governmental board of advisers.

One hundred and 35 miles away, in the city of Amman, Jordan, Mahmoud Al-Sherif feels much the same way about American television as Shafik Al-Hout. Educated at Syracuse University, el-Sherif is the editor of Ad-Dustour.

"I am appalled, I am frightened, by the way your television is being manipulated for objectives that are sometimes antisocial," he says. "Americans come with a deep-rooted feeling that you have the best of civilisation; that yours is the best culture. So journalists come here, looking at the world through American glasses. They come with certain stereotypes implanted: Arabs ride camels, and live in the desert, and have all the oil in the world, and many concubines, and are trying to stragulate Western civilisation. These are the stereotypes, the clichés. The terrorists of 'Black Sunday'. Your television is not concentrated on educating the public. It is market-oriented. You are prisoners of the ratings."

Mahmoud Al-Sherif's colleague across town, Rami Khouri, explains, "You have to understand that we don't respect our press in the Arab World. It's not a free press dedicated to the dis-

semination of knowledge. It's dedicated to the perpetuation of the social structure."

CBS Evening News executive producer Sanford Socolow says that he considers it a compliment when Shafik Al Hout calls the American press "amoral." Like most American journalists, Socolow doesn't believe the press should take sides. And he, in turn, attacks what he calls the biased nature of Arab journalism: "They want pamphleteering, pro-Arab tracts. They don't want to give any merit to the other side of the story — but they'll talk about objective reporting. What they want is a one-sided report over which they control the nuance, facts and the tack."

One recent example of this took place in September, when the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat expelled ABC correspondent Chris Harper for conducting an interview with one of Sadat's bitterest opponents — even though the interview was never broadcast. At a rare press conference for foreign journalists, Sadat exhorted them to write constructive stories about Egypt's progress rather than critical articles about his detention of 1600 opponents. Any negative image Sadat may have had, said his minister of information, was the result of the press, not the Egyptian President's actions — despite the fact that access to Sadat (and many other Middle Eastern leaders) was restricted for the foreign press.

Indeed, if there are two words that crop up again and again in discussions of the ways in which the Arab World is covered by the

American media, they are access and image. Most Arabs believe they suffer a bad image in the West. But the reasons they give for why this perception persists are sometimes contradictory. Suggestions for solving the problem are often diffuse.

Rami Khouri: "You see it time and time again. The image of Palestinians as Russian agents, as terrorists, versus the image of Israelis as a people who make the desert bloom. Believe me, if I had all the money in foreign aid Israel had from the U.S., and all the European technicians who emigrated there, I could make trees grow out of cement. But while they create and reinforce a good image, we sit back and complain that the Western media is biased. The fault is ours."

Says ABC London anchor Peter Jennings: "The Arabs have a bad image because in most of the Western world there is the perception of Israel as the small garrison in the face of Arab determination to throw them out. It is very hard to convince Americans that Arabs are often as afraid — or more afraid — of the Israelis than the Israelis are of an Arab onslaught. And I think the oil factor had a tremendous amount to do with it, if anybody steps on our foot — and that's where the caricature of the Arab oil producer comes in — our natural instinct is to see him in as bad a light as possible."

Sanford Socolow: "The Arabs just don't give us access. And they pay the price for that — and they have never seemed to figure out that they'd have a lot more people in this country sympathetic to them if they'd opened up to us over the years."

From the cool sanctuary of Shafik Al Hout's office you can see heat waves rising from the Beirut streets. On his desk Al Hout has an old passport. It is a Palestinian passport, issued May 10, 1946, in Jerusalem, and signed by the British High Commissioner. He shows it to his guest. "This is what I'm trying to get again," he says. "Menachem Begin used to have one of these, just like me. Now he has his own passport — Israeli — and I have nothing. Because I want a passport from the place I was born, does this make me a terrorist? The Americans, the American media, speak of us as terrorists. Yet 99 per cent of the Americans in Beirut live in this section of the city, which is supposedly under PLO authority. The American Embassy is still here — they never thought of shifting it to the other (Christian) section."

Shafik Al Hout shakes his 35-year-old passport. "Why is this story not told?" he asks. "I mean — I can't take it naively all the time. This is no accident. In television, there is a control room, there is a policy, sometimes we find the TV studios open for us. Then when we want to expose something, the lines go dead. As if somebody upstairs just — pushed a button. You talk to us about changing our image. It is not our image that should be changed, but your American mentality."

But that American mentality will not be changed if the PLO continues to sacrifice reasoned language and statesmanship for cheap, home-based propaganda victories.

In the aftermath of the Aug. 19 incident in which two Libyan jets were shot down by U.S. Navy fighters, for example, even the state-controlled Soviet press gave Arab readers, however, reserved only the Libyan side. And a PLO spokesman, careful to support Libya's Col. Qadhafi, who puns millions of petrodollars into PLO coffers, called on the Arab World to mobilise against U.S. "imperialism."

Even more disturbing was the PLO's initial reaction to the assassination of Sadat on Oct. 6. A statement attributed to one top PLO leader said, "We shake the hand of the assassin."

By reverting to this inflammatory rhetoric, which the PLO has used so often in the past that it has become a cliché, the organisation itself is prolonging the stereotype it so much would like to avoid in the West; that they are a bunch of radical, anti-Western revolutionaries.

Throughout the Islamic World, Arabs question why their image is so often negative in the U.S. Some of the problem does lie in the way we cover the Arab World and the fact that we do not understand it as well as we might. But much of the fault also lies with the Arabs themselves. They expect American reporters to become propagandists and are often sorely disappointed when it does not happen. Because in most Islamic countries the press is controlled, they expect American television to help them change their image, even though they limit access, refuse candor and often dispense with honesty.

Kamel Abu Jaber, a Jordanian writer and educator, sums it up: "We expect NBC and CBS and ABC to change our image for us. Well, we should do it."

(Some of the research for these articles was done by Rebecca Lee.)

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

A call on Arabs

AL RA'II: Our steadfast people in the Gaza Strip very clearly and strongly said "no" to the so-called civilian administration and to the financial blackmail imposed by the occupation authorities to levy unjust and repressive taxes.

Our kinfolk began a general strike against the force of the civilian administration and the Israeli blackmail stressing their solidarity with the kinfolk in the West Bank in order to protect their Arab identity and to resist the aggressive schemes trying to erase this identity.

The staging of this strike is the only way our people have to express their united stand and joint action to counteract the Israeli pressure exerted upon them. It also constitutes a call on the Arabs who are outside the walls of occupation to unite their ranks and work to build their intrinsic strength and protect their Arab identity and will. It is also a reminder to the Arabs to abandon differences and sensitivities. This is what Jordan, led by His Majesty King Hussein, has been and is still trying to establish and put into practice all over the Arab World.

Our people in the occupied territories are not awaiting others to thank them for their steadfastness and courage. They are waiting for the Arabs to take the initiative and unite their ranks and build the Arab intrinsic strength so as to be able to deter aggression, regain their usurped rights and lead the region towards peace and stability.

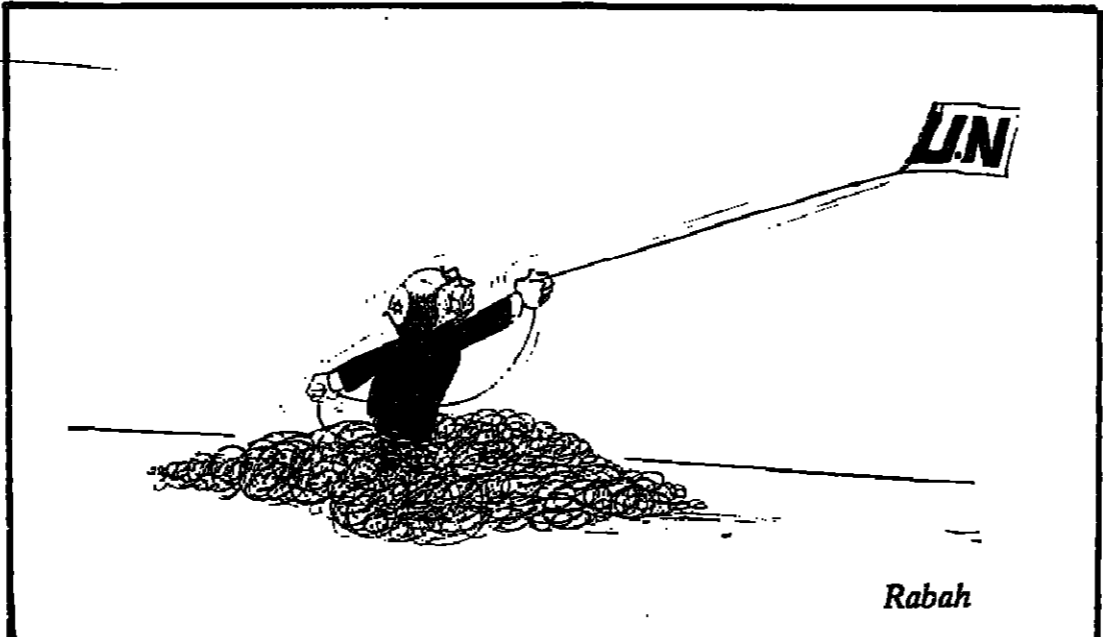
Awake to the weight of the plight

AL DUSTOUR: The United Nations General Assembly has opened the Palestine dossier once again, and again one discovers that the variables on the issue are nothing but branches of the aggression represented in the Israeli occupation. The Palestinian homeland is still under occupation and Israel is still proceeding with its scheme to Judaize Palestine and usurp the rights of the Palestinian people.

The various organisations of the United Nations meet every year and adopt more resolutions expressing world condemnation of the Zionist aggression. The United Nations organisations yearly denounce and condemn the Israeli oppressive practices against our people in the occupied territories. The Israeli response has always been more defiance and haste to implement aggressive schemes of more settlements in the occupied territories.

The United Nations General Assembly has called on the Security Council to convene and adopt suitable measures to implement some of the numerous resolutions adopted by the international body. But our bitter and numerous experiences proclaim that the Security Council will only adopt another resolution to be added to the former one. This shows that the responsibility of regaining our rights is ours only. All international resolutions are nothing but implicit support for any serious Arab effort to confront aggression. But where are the Arabs efforts? Is it not time for the Arab Nation, with all its spiritual and material potentials; to understand what is befalling it and what is being hatched against it?

Our enemies as well as our friends are amazed at the situation our nation has fallen into. They wonder how we can close our eyes to the dangers threatening us. It seems that the only way out is the establishment of joint Arab action. It is high time we awoke to the weight of the plight. Our nation must shoulder its responsibilities and defend its dignity and destiny. Arab leaders must measure up to their responsibilities and the dangers threatening the Arab Nation.



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إتاحة للتداول

ECONOMY

Iraq plans oil pipeline to Red Sea

BEIRUT, Dec. 6 (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia has agreed to let Iraq link an oil pipeline that would link Iraqi oilfields to shipping terminals on the Red Sea instead of the troubled Arabian Gulf waters, according to the London-based Saudi magazine Al Majallah.

Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani was quoted as disclosing the Saudi government's approval in an interview published by the Arabic-language magazine.

The projected pipeline would be the second major effort to divert oil shipments from the Gulf, the traditional route for the vast crude supplies from the Middle East to the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Last July Saudi Arabia put into operation its own Red Sea

pipeline, a \$1.6 billion project with an initial capacity of 1,850,000 barrels a day. The tube has been designed to allow an expansion to 3.7 million barrels a day.

The Saudi pipeline was designed to minimise the risk of disrupting supplies from the world's largest oil exporting nation from the Gulf, where neighbouring Iraq and Iran have been at war for the past 14 months.

Sheikh Yamani was quoted by Al Majallah as saying the Iraqi project was conceived out of the same fears, according to the Middle East Reporter, a Beirut-based daily digest of Arab world affairs.

Iraq's projected pipeline is part of President Saddam Hussein's campaign to find new outlets for

crude oil exports since Iran destroyed Iraq's Gulf oil terminals.

The magazine interview as reported by the Middle East Reporter did not say when the projected Iraqi pipeline would be operational, how much money would be involved or when construction would begin.

Iraq reached tentative agreement with Jordan last September to build a pipeline that would carry crude from Iraq's southern oilfields in the Rumaila region to Jordan's Aqaba Port on the northern tip of the Red Sea. Costs or date of construction have not been officially announced yet.

Production from Iraq's northern oilfields is being piped to Mediterranean terminals in neighbouring Syria and Turkey. Both pipelines have been reactivated since the early days of the Iran-Iraq war last year.

The Middle East Reporter said industry sources believe the projected trans-Saudi pipeline would have a 2.5 million barrel a day capacity matching Iraq's pre-war daily export rate from the Gulf terminals.

The publication said President Hussein sought Saudi Arabia's approval of the project in a letter to King Khalid last July. Sheikh Yamani's interview with Al Majallah was the first announcement of Saudi Arabia's consent, according to the Middle East Reporter.

It said Iraq will entirely finance the pipeline that will move crude oil from the southern Iraqi province of Basra to a Red Sea terminal, a distance of 1,200 kilometres.

OPEC to discuss price differentials

ABU DHABI, Dec. 6 (R) — OPEC tries this week to agree an oil price range that lets all 13 members compete equally for sales and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) oil minister said today this ought to include a cut in the group's price ceiling.

OPEC, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, agreed on a single base price of \$34 a barrel five weeks ago at emergency talks in Geneva that ended a two-year pricing free-for-all.

But the ministers set only a temporary \$38 ceiling for high-quality North African crudes. Since the October 29 meeting African exporters have trimmed differentials—variations in price around the \$34 base to take account of quality differences—in a fight for sales, according to industry reports.

The UAE Oil Minister Mansour bin Juma said "the market does not really justify the present differentials. I think now is the time to revise it and have more practical differentials to give every crude its fair share of the market."

He told reporters differentials should be something less than the \$3.50 a barrel now charged by high-quality African exporters.

The ministers, who meet on Wednesday for the fourth time this year, will also work on a long-term strategy to govern price increases for years to come.

Iraq's Oil Minister, Tayeb Abdul Karim, indicated the issue of differentials would not be a major problem. "It will be an easy meeting," he told reporters when he arrived in Abu Dhabi.

Libyan Oil Minister Abdulsalam Zagar was optimistic that the differentials problem would be resolved at the meeting, according to an interview in the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) published today.

"Naturally, we would prefer a high differential if the market has improved," Mr. Zagar said. "But it depends on our brothers in OPEC and on the market situation."

Wednesday's talks will be preceded on Tuesday by a meeting of OPEC's six-minister long term strategy committee—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Iran, Iraq and Venezuela—to review experts' recommendations made at talks in Vienna last month.

Tomorrow, Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Coun-

tries (OAPEC) ministers meet and are expected to approve a Tunisian application to join the nine-member exporter group.

Interest, however, will focus on the OPEC talks where African price militants will be under pressure to make further price cuts to follow their unprecedented tariff reductions in Geneva, analysts said.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, traded a two-dollar a barrel price rise to \$34 at the meeting in return for price cuts by "hawks" to a ceiling of \$38.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki

Yamani said then he thought the ceiling was too high and could not be defended in a glutted market.

Under the Geneva agreement, Libya and Algeria cut prices to \$37.50 a barrel from around 40 previously. Nigeria, with a huge population and a desperate need for oil revenues, set its tariff at \$36.50 to stimulate slumping sales.

But since then, industry reports have said Libya has effectively cut its price to \$36.25 by offering tax relief to firms that pump its oil.

Kuwait, whose relatively heavy, sulphurous crude is priced at a dollar below the \$34 base rate, is also under pressure from its major customers to cut its price further.

A slump in world oil demand because of recession in the oil-consuming West, energy conservation and alternative energy sources has reduced demand for OPEC oil to about 20 million barrels a day (b/d) from a peak of 31 million in 1979.

High-priced African producers were badly hit, with Nigerian production at a low of 500,000 b/d in the summer and still about 200,000 b/d below the country's 1.7 million target, informed sources said at a recent OPEC seminar in Vienna.

Libyan output was less than a million b/d compared with about two million in 1979, industry sources estimate.

The OPEC ministers' long-term discussions will focus on proposals for a flexible pricing formula to replace a planned system of rigid price rises which would have increased the real cost of oil by two to three per cent a year.

OPEC's president, Oil Minister Subroto of Indonesia, said in Jakarta last week that he believed the new formula should allow prices to rise and fall within a band, but with a floor through which they should not sink.

EEC aides to meet on trade relations

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (R) — Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC), shelving briefly their disagreements about money, meet tomorrow for talks on a range of other issues—including EEC relations with Japan, Cyprus and Third World sugar producers.

All three topics, and various other issues the ministers are likely to discuss such as the Middle East and Turkey, are regular and long-standing subjects of debate at EEC councils.

But in the last few weeks they have tended to be pushed aside by a difficult debate on EEC budget reform, still unresolved after a recent inconclusive EEC summit in London.

It will be the last appearance for British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in the chair of a formal EEC ministerial meeting before Britain's six-monthly presidency of the community ends on December 31.

Lord Carrington is expected to devote most of the two-day meeting to discussion of external EEC policy, without reopening negotiations on EEC finances, diplomats said.

On Japan, the ministers are scheduled to discuss an EEC commission report on trade relations which emphasises a need for continued surveillance of EEC imports of sensitive goods like cars, colour television tubes and electronic machine tools.

The Common Market expects to run up a \$15 billion trade deficit with Japan this year and has been

pressing Tokyo for better access for European exports.

Until this occurs community officials are reacting with caution to declarations by the newly-reconstituted government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki about improving trade relations and its plans to lower a number of tariffs on imports.

British diplomatic sources said the crucial obstacle to EEC exports is the domination of Japan's marketing system by a few big industrial and commercial conglomerates.

Relations between the EEC and Cyprus have been strained by imports into the community of low-priced Cypriot fruit and vegetables.

Access for Cypriot farm products is under review by the two

EEC's eight-year-old association pact with the island and the EEC commission and several governments including Britain favour an increase in quotas.

But France and Italy, mindful of the competition for their own farmers, have been blocking any increase.

Unless agreement can be reached at this meeting, diplomats said they feared there could be a sharp deterioration in relations between the EEC states and Cyprus.

This could have an impact on relations between Western Europe and Greece and Turkey, diplomats said.

Greece, under the new Socialist government of Andreas Papandreu, has cast doubt on its future participation in both the EEC and

the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Turkey, also a NATO member, is linked to the EEC by an association agreement.

On relations with Third World sugar producers, the ministers have to discuss terms for the import of cane sugar under long-term arrangements with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries.

The EEC governments originally offered the ACP countries a 7.5 per cent increase for guaranteed prices in the 1981-82 marketing year, but the ACP countries rejected this as too low.

A compromise proposal now under study would give an 8.5 per cent price increase but reduce the extent of EEC storage levies to compensate processors.

Hungary decides to join IMF

BUDAPEST, Dec. 6 (R) — Poland's hesitations about joining the International Monetary Fund (IMF) finally pushed Hungary into applying for IMF membership first, according to senior Hungarian sources.

Both communist countries had long been interested in joining the IMF and the World Bank, two financial bodies distrusted by Moscow for what it sees as their Western domination, but neither wanted to take the first step, the sources told Reuters.

Hungary, normally the Soviet bloc's frontrunner in economic

experiments, was therefore pleased to see the Poles sounding out the IMF on possible membership earlier this year, and expected to follow Warsaw into the Washington-based organisation.

But Warsaw, for which membership would be one way of easing its \$24 billion Western debt burden, hesitated in September and Budapest had to go ahead, the sources said.

"We were standing at a door and saying to each other 'Please, after you'..." "no, please,

after you"... one informed source said. "This had to stop."

Hungary applied to join the IMF and World Bank on November 4. Poland, which the sources said was put off by criticism in the U.S. Congress and financial press about the IMF bailing out a teetering communist economy, applied on November 10.

Western diplomats in Budapest supported this explanation, saying they had not expected Hungary to apply until early next year, after Poland had paved the way.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

2:30 Koran
3:00 Live relay from Kuwait of soccer match between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
5:00 Cartoons
5:30 Children's Programme
6:00 Children's Programme
6:30 Lobo
7:30 Local Programme
8:00 Women Today
8:30 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Programme
10:15 Local Show
11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:15 News in French
7:30 Varieties
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Lady Killer
10:00 News in English
10:15 Magnum
11:25 News in Arabic

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7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 30 minute Theatre
15:00 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
15:00 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Fresh way of Life
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Sports Round-up
18:30 Now Music

19:00 News Desk (News bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:30 Instrumentals
20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
21:57 News Headlines
22:30 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Leave it to Pamith 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peebles' Choice 05:45 Words that Changed Lives 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Star Choice 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Ears 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 10:15 I Wish I'd Met... 10:30 Frank Muir goes into... 11:00 Radio News 11:30 A Taste of Home, Irish Style 11:30 Outlook: News Summary 11:30 Stock Market Report 11:45 Look Ahead 11:45 Peoples' Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News

22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Take it or Leave it

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Airia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
9:00 Agaba
9:55 Damascus
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
10:05 Abu Dhabi
10:10 Beirut
10:55 Kuwait (SR)
14:25 Moscow (SU)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:00 Lamasa
16:45 Bangkok
17:00 Athens
17:25 London (BA)
17:45 Baghdad (LN)
18:05 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
18:30 Paris, Damascus (AF)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)

23:30 Baghdad
01:45 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

03:30 Cairo
06:15 Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Damascus
06:45 Beirut
07:00 Agaba
09:00 Cairo (EA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:15 Athens
11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:45 Tunis, Madrid
12:00 Paris, London
12:15 Lamaca
12:30 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:45 Baghdad (LN)
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:00 Baghdad

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman: Ali As'ad 51916/72463
Amri Al-Hawamdeh 77665/72350

Zarqa:
Hisham Hyasat 82440

Irbid:
Adnan Al-Nasser 24157/2418

PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Nairoukh 23672
Suzuh 77524
Al-Watan 78911
Maher (-)

Zarqa:
Al-Quds (-)

Irbid:
Al-Nabolsi 2423

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Al-Ahram 63911
Al-Nabolsi 63006
Basher 71329
Zeid 64476

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Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
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Amman Municipal Library 36111
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SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916, Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics,

and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mumtazah, Jabal Luweideh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:56
Sunrise 6:24
Dhuhr 11:27
Asr 2:13
Maghreb 4:30
Isha 5:58

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweideh 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24890

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 98.2/98.8

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALLIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone:

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	450	250	Apples (Golden)	240	200
Eggplant	190	140	Apples (Double Red)	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	170	130	Apples (Starken)	240	200
Marrow (small)	240	200	Lemons	140	100
Marrow (large)	180	140	Oranges (Abu surra)	230	180
Cucumber (small)	320	270	Oranges (Shamouti)	150	120
Cucumber (large)	240	200	Oranges (local)	110	80
Hot Green Pepper	180	140	Oranges (French)	150	120
Sweet Pepper	180	140	Cauliflowers	180	150
Cabbage	180	140	Tangerine	200	150
Onions (dry)	100	70	Bomali	180	140
Green onions	260	200	Carrot (yellow)	130	100
Garlic	550	450	Carrot (black)	180	140
Spinach	250	200	Turnips	160	120
Coconut (piece)	400	350	Chestnut	580	500
Beans	320	250	Grapefruit	100	70
Bananas	260	200	Beet	150	100
Bananas (Mukannmar)	225	180	Peas	270	230

كلمة من اجل

SPORTS

Amman Little League soccer

Results of cup play-offs:
12-15 age group

Winners-Intercontinental Hotel
8-11 age group

Winners-Arab Wings
5-7 age group

Winners-AIK

The Little League Soccer Association will announce time and place of awards ceremony early in Jan. 82. Patches will be awarded to all players.

Klammer returns to World Cup skiing with a victory

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 6 (R) — Austria's former downhill superno, Franz Klammer, broke a long spell in the racing wilderness today with a startling victory in the first downhill of the New World Cup ski season.

More than three years after his last triumph, the 28-year-old Olympic champion of 1976 called on all his experience and determination over the final third of the course to snatch a thrilling win from Switzerland's Peter Mueller.

"I've refound confidence in myself," Klammer said after his stunning victory. "A mental barrier has been broken. I feel reborn and once again able to take all the risks to win."

The old man of the World Cup circuit, 28 last Thursday, Klammer covered the 3,410-metre course in two minutes 5.22 seconds at an average speed of 98 kph.

Mueller, whose first two split times were faster than Klammer's, took second place in 2:05.48 and his compatriot, Toni Buegler, was third in 2:05.63.

Canadian stars Steve Podborski and Ken Read were fourth and fifth respectively and Austrian Peter Wirmsberger was sixth.

Kuwait's last obstacle to World Cup finals

KUWAIT, Dec. 6 (R) — Kuwait will become the 23rd nation to qualify for the World Soccer Cup finals if they beat Saudi Arabia in their Asia-Oceania zone qualifying tie here tomorrow.

The Kuwaitis currently lie second in the group with six points from four games, one behind China who have completed their six-match programme.

If Kuwait triumph, the last

remaining qualifying place will be fought out between the Chinese and New Zealand, who have taken four points from as many outings.

Saudi Arabia have long been out of the running, but they will be eager salvage a measure of pride and the Kuwaitis will not underestimate their rivals who gained their solitary point by drawing 2-2 in New Zealand in their last match.

Australian Robert de Castella joins world's premier marathon runners

FUKUOKA, Japan, Dec. 6 (R) — Robert de Castella of Australia etched his name to the list of the world's premier marathon runners with an impressive victory in the prestigious Fukuoka International today.

American Alberto Salazar, who has the world's best time, and Toshihiko Seko of Japan are widely considered to be the world's top two, but de Castella joined them today with the second best clocking ever, two hours eight minutes and 18 seconds.

Neither Salazar, who ran 2:08.13 in the New York marathon on October 25, nor

Seko, winner of this year's Boston marathon and of this event the last three years, competed today. De Castella, 24, said it would have been a more interesting race if they had.

His time today also made him the fastest Australian marathoner, bettering the 1969 clocking of 2:08.33 by Derek Clayton which was the world best before Salazar's New York run.

De Castella, eighth here last year and tenth in the 1980 Moscow Olympics, said: "This was a very fast race. But I wanted to run the last ten miles very strong."

He defeated a field of 117 runners from 14 nations including the winner of the last two Olympic marathons, Waldemar Cierpinski of East Germany, who did not finish.

Kunimitsu Ito of Japan, third last year, was second today some 500 metres behind in the gruelling 42.195 kilometres race with a time of 2:09:37.

Shigeru Soh of Japan came in third in 2:10:19, followed by Gianni Poli of Italy in 2:11:19, Takashi Soh of Japan in 2:11:29 and Garry Bjorklund of the United States in 2:11:35.

Bjorklund, 30, set a fast pace from the start up to the 30 kilometres mark, when de Castella took over to lead until the finish.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

©1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A J 7
♥ 9 3
♦ 7 4 3
♣ Q J 10 9 6
WEST
♠ 5 4
♥ K Q 10 7 4
♦ 10 8
♣ K 8 4 2

EAST
♠ 10 9 6 3
♥ 8 6 2
♦ K Q J 9 2
♣ 5
SOUTH
♠ K Q 8 2
♥ A J 5
♦ A 6 5
♣ A 7 3

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 2 NT Pass
3 NT Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♣.

Having command of the technical plays is all very well. The secret of winning bridge is knowing when to apply what you have learned.

Three no trump was, in every respect, an excellent contract. South was maximum for his opening bid so he had no qualms about accepting his partner's invitational raise. It was a pity that he went astray in the play.

West led the king of hearts and East followed with the deuce. Considering the heart suit in isolation, South made the correct technical play by holding up the ace. This tactic is known in the trade as the "Bath Coup." Had West continued with a heart,

See how easy the hand would have been had declarer simply won the ace of hearts at trick one. He crosses to dummy with the jack of spades and runs the queen of clubs. If the finesse succeeds, declarer has at least nine tricks — for spades, three clubs and the two red aces, and more if the clubs break.

declarer would have made two heart tricks.

On a different layout that might have been the winning play, but here the cure was worse than the disease. West noted that his partner had played a discouraging deuce on the king, so he shifted to the ten of diamonds. East overtook with the jack and declarer began to realize the predicament he had placed himself in.

If East had the king of clubs, the contract was safe. However, if West held the king of clubs and declarer now won the ace of diamonds,

West would return a diamond when he won the king of clubs and the contract was sure to be defeated. So declarer was forced to hold up the ace of diamonds.

The defense was relentless. East reverted to hearts. West captured the jack with the queen, and cleared the suit. When he won the king of clubs, he had two good hearts to cash for a two-trick set.

See how easy the hand would have been had declarer simply won the ace of hearts at trick one. He crosses to dummy with the jack of spades and runs the queen of clubs. If the finesse succeeds, declarer has at least nine tricks — for spades, three clubs and the two red aces, and more if the clubs break.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

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CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR



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SEVENTEEN QUESTIONS FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS

- Alia started operations with a DC 7 aircraft on.
 December 15, 1963
 December 18, 1963
 December 25, 1963
- Alia started to operate the wide body Boeing 747 in 1977. Today Alia has a total of.
 2 B747 3 B747 4 B747
- Alia started its operations to New York on.
 July 11, 1976 July 11, 1977 July 11, 1978
- ALIA. Total earnings of hard currency for Jordan in 1980 have exceeded:
 30 million Dinars
 40 million Dinars
 50 million Dinars
- Alia total number of employees as of December 81 is over
 3000 4000 5000
- Alia Airline code is
 RG RA RJ
- Alia aircraft today takesoff or lands somewhere in the world every.
 18 minutes 24 minutes 32 minutes
- Alia total number of passengers carried in 1980 was.
 Under a million Over a million Over two million
- Alia purchased new TriStar L 1011-500 to replace all its Boeing 707
 True False
- Alia new TriStar L 1011-500 is considered the most advanced passenger jetliner ever built.
 True False
- Alia network consists of.
 28 cities 33 cities 41 cities
- Alia total number of aircraft as of December 81 is.
 9 16 20
- Alia has four weekly flights to London with the TriStar L 1011-500.
 True False
- Alia Boeing 747 flies to New York.
 Five Six Seven times a week.
- Alia sales offices in Jordan have reached a total of.
 8 12 18
- Alia is considered one of the fastest growing airlines in the world.
 True False
- Alia serves many Arab cities, the number now as of December 81 is.
 8 18 24
- Alia flies at least daily to.
 Beirut Aqaba Abu Dhabi Dubai Kuwait

The Rule of Competition

- Prizes are not transferable or exchangeable.
- Answers must be written on the newspaper ad only.
- All completed entries must reach Alia no later than December 31/1981.
- Travel will be on Alia and must commence before May 31, 1982.
- Employees of Alia and their direct dependents are not eligible to participate.
- All answers must be correct to become eligible for the prize.
- Only one entry is allowed for each participant.
- Drawing will be made by the Chairman and President of Alia The Royal Jordanian Airline.
- The correct answer and the names of the winners will be printed in the newspapers on January 9, 1982.

PRIZES

Alia the Royal Jordanian Airline wish to offer you the following prizes:

- First prize: A seven day trip for two to Madrid
- Second prize: A five day trip for two to Tunis
- Third prize: A three day trip for two to Vienna
- Fourth prize: A three day trip for two to Geneva
- Fifth prize: A three day trip for two to Athens

All the prizes include two round trip economy class tickets with Hotel accommodations for two based on double occupancy with two meals a day.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Passport No.: _____ Tel: _____

Alia - The Royal Jordanian Airline

18 Questions for 18 Years

P.O. Box 302

Amman - Jordan



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Mr. E. Mazareh
Personnel Manager
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Amman-Sheraton Palace

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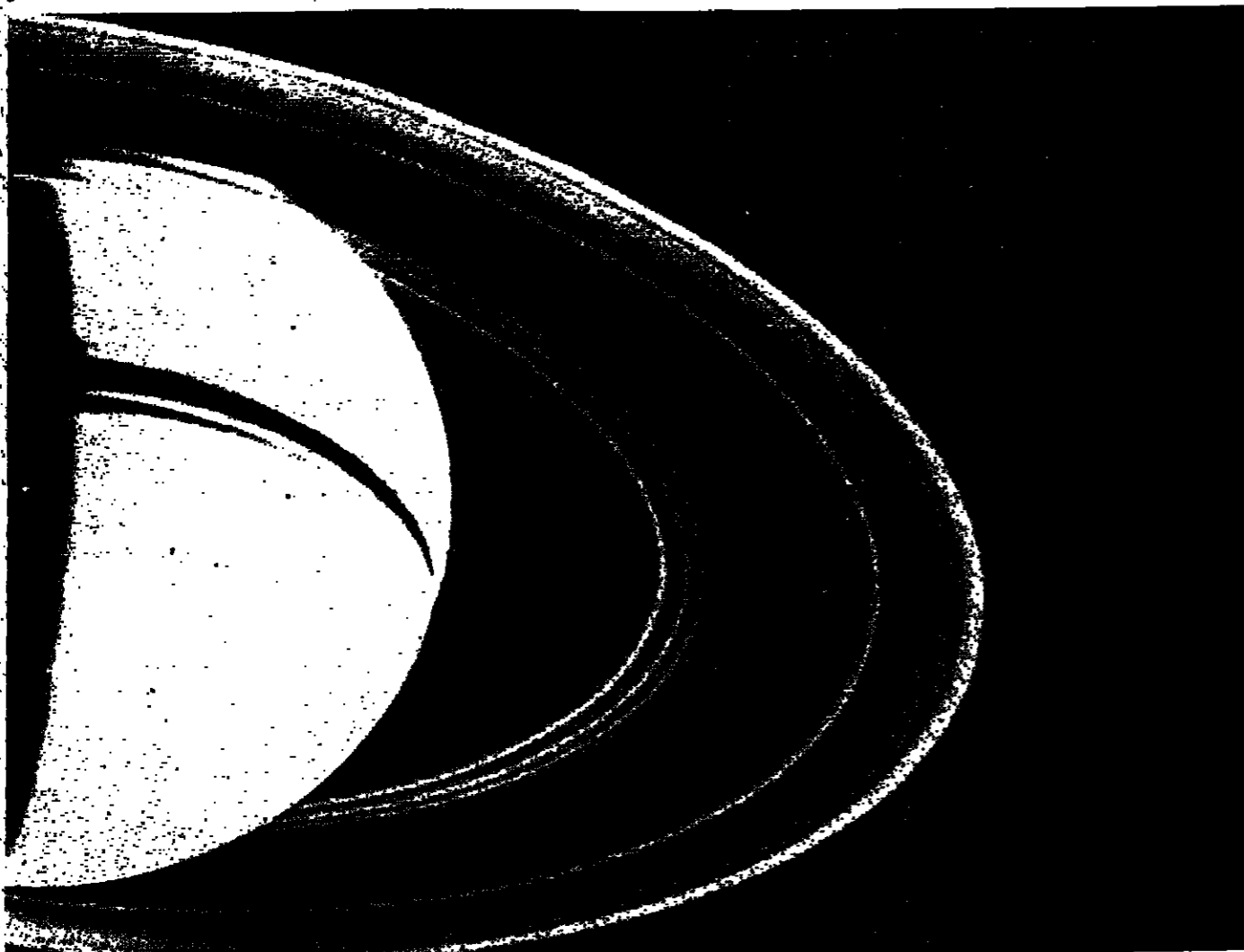
Location: Al Hussein Housing Estate, (Dhahiat Al Hussein) building No. 5C (five-geem). Apartment No. 15, (third floor). Can be let on annual basis only.

Please call tel. 62805.

Handwritten Arabic text: *بيت امير الحسين*

FEATURES

f all rings were alike...



Resolution image of Saturn's moon Enceladus (ICA Photo)

er a four-year journey through space, America's Voyager 2 reached the ringed planet Saturn, sending back spectacular photos to Earth. The spacecraft passed within 101,000 kilometres of the planet's cloud tops as it plunged through a gap in the rings. It then went hurtling off toward its expected rendezvous with the planets Uranus in 1986 and Neptune in 1989.

A twin spacecraft, Voyager 1, visited Saturn in Nov. 1980. Both were launched from the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida and are controlled by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.

The above picture shows the Voyager 2 image taken from 3.4 million kilometres as the American Spacecraft was leaving the planet. This is one of the first pictures obtained from Voyager 2 after its scan platform was turned back on following instrumentation problems.

International Communication Agency



The image of Saturn's moon Enceladus was made from several photos recorded by Voyager 2 from a range of 119,000 kilometres. This suggests that the icy satellite has been subjected to some melting and refreezing in relatively recent times and perhaps throughout its history. Enceladus is said to resemble Jupiter's satellite Ganymede, although about 10 times smaller.

Christmas and New Year tours BEST TOURS

The United Company for Tourism and Transport is pleased to announce its Christmas and New Year tours to:

- CYPRUS: for one week, from Dec. 28, 1981 until Jan. 3, 1982. Prices: JD 117 in four-star hotels, and JD 105 in three-star hotels.
- ATHENS and the GREEK ISLANDS: for one week. First stage from Dec. 22, 1981 until Dec. 28, 1981. Second stage from Dec. 27, 1981 until Jan. 2, 1982. Price: JD 125
- BANGKOK and PATAYA: For 11 days, from Dec. 27, 1981 until Jan. 6, 1982. Price: JD 325

For further information, please contact Best Tours offices: Amman, Prince Mohammad Street, Tel. 37171, 37184 Shmeisani, behind Haya Arts Centre.

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عمان مارriott

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Amokl and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

LOBAT
O O

NENLI
O O O O

BASURD
O O O O O O

HONGIM
O O O O O O

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A O O O O O O O O O

Yesterday's Jumbles: BUXOM GAUDY WINNOW ROBBER
Answer: What a clumsy masseur might do—RUB THE WRONG WAY

THE BETTER HALF.

By Vinson

"I heard a little voice say, 'you need to go on a diet'... I think it came from the raw fish."

peanuts

WHO? SPEAK UP, LITTLE BUG... I CAN'T HEAR YOU...

OH, THAT'S NICE...

PUT IN A GOOD WORD FOR ME

"SANTA BUG" IS COMING TO TOWN!

Andy Capp

MISTER, YOU'VE JUST KILLED THE MOTHER OF THESE POOR UNBORN CHICKS!

GOSH, I'M SORRY, BUT SHE THREW HERSELF IN FRONT OF MY CAR!

WHAT WILL THEY GROW UP TO BE WITHOUT A MOTHER'S GUIDANCE?

OH, A CHICKEN POT PIE OR MAYBE SOUTHERN FRIED...

WITH MY PRIZE MEN GONE, I CAN'T GO ON! MY CHICKEN BUSINESS IS RUINED!

GOSH, DON'T TAKE IT SO HARD, SIR! I'LL BUY ALL YOUR CHICKENS!

LOOK, MAW, I'VE DONE IT AGAIN!

THAT WAS A GREAT GOAL YOU SCORED, ANDY

THANKS, PERCY. IT WAS A GREAT MATCH—ENTIRELY DUE TO YOUR EXCELLENT HANDLIN'

IS PERCY OKAY? HE LOOKS A BIT FUNNY

I'M NOT SURPRISED. NOTHIN' IS SO FUNNY AS THE EXPRESSION ON A REF WHO'S JUST BEEN COMPLIMENTED

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Opportunities are on the rise today and you are able to utilize your energy wisely by getting together with others who have similar vitality and much can be accomplished.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure to handle routine duties in a most efficient way, whether in business or elsewhere. Improve your health.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are highly magnetic today and can easily gain the goodwill of others. But take no chances with a questionable person.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can easily please others now by being more gracious. Do some entertaining tonight and express your charm.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have to improve your relationships with friends before you can enjoy recreation with them.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle correspondence well in most import now. Study your monetary situation carefully and know how to invest wisely.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be gracious in your dealings with others and become more successful. Accepting invitations extended to you is wise.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Show increased devotion to family members and get excellent results. Be alert to one who has an eye on your assets.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get in touch with good friends and state your ambitions and gain their cooperation. Think constructively.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good time to engage in civic work that can be helpful to you. A higher-up can now give the support you need.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take time and plan the future more intelligently than you have in the past. You can make a fine impression on others now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Forget all that idealism now and get down to practical matters and much can be accomplished. Spend money wisely.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be sure to listen to the views of others before you make an important decision. Coordinate your efforts well with others.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she should be taught early in life to smile more and to be more interested in the welfare of others. The ideas in this chart could prove lucrative later in life. Don't neglect ethical and religious training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

By T.J. Tobin

ACROSS: 1 Flight records, 5 Irrigate, 10 Grocery or golf follower, 14 Son of Isaac, 15 Intense, 16 Tommy of Mets fame, 17 Steward's milieu, 19 Traveled, 20 Color, 21 Saucers in the sky, 22 — Trail (pioneer route), 24 Wire measures, 25 Rid, 26 Bring into harmony, 29 Decisive defeat, 33 Money units in Iran, 34 Russian union, 35 Ger., 36 Unusual, 37 Hit to the outfield, 38 Facts, 39 Gold: Sp., 40 Puts on weight, 41 Sharpener, 42 Saturate, 44 Revolutionist of Mexico, 45 Oven for pottery, 46 Solitude, 47 City in Spain, 50 Great Lake, 51 Jolson and Hirt, 54 Spread, 55 Grand gourd, 58 God: Fr., 59 Run away, 60 Prevalent, 61 Eddie of baseball, 62 Impressions, 63 Diminutive ending, 18 Destroys, 23 Fast dance, 24 Slipper, 25 Parcae, 26 Missile, 27 Crown, 28 Fortune-telling card, 29 Twist, 30 Tropical vine, 31 Musical composition, 32 Maureen or John, 34 "Comes in like —", 37 Prepared for sowing, 38 Info, 40 Pattern, 41 Seraglio, 43 Supplement with effort, 44 Money units in Congo, 46 Crawled, 47 West Indian bird, 48 Spicy stew, 49 Sediment in 47 A, 50 Collar, 51 Dismounted, 52 Golf stroke, 53 Dagger, old style, 56 Malt drink, 57 Before

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

WARS	SAIS	RIA
OLLO	EXIT	SANTE
REFLEXIVE	TUTOR	
EXEQUY	ANNEXING	
SIDUP	SIART	
SIRE	SICIS	BEHAIKE
WON	LIRO	WELIS
GRAT	ENNUI	SEPT
MATEX	SILMS	LIE
PLEXES	EPIS	SISE
TRIDY	SNOW	
UNIVIBLY	WATKIA	
MOORE	OUTPOSTING	
PALES	OMRI	ELRE
HAD	PAUX	DIED

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WORLD

Seychelles to try 5 captured mercenaries in people's court

VICTORIA, Seychelles, Dec. 6 (R) — Amid chants of "kill them, kill them," Seychelles President Albert Rene told a mass rally today that five white mercenaries taken prisoner in fighting here 10 days ago would soon be tried by a people's court.

"The mercenaries will be given the treatment the people want," Mr. Rene told a cheering crowd of about 3,000 assembled in a public square by the sparkling blue waters of Victoria's yacht harbour. "Kill them, kill them," the crowd roared, many of them waving hand-written placards demanding death for the captives. One slogan said: "Laws are made to be changed by the people. We call for death."

Senior officials said the government was drafting legislation to provide for capital punishment for crimes related to mercenary operations. So far the death sentence exists only for treason.

President Rene gave no date for the convening of the people's court but indicated it would be before the end of the year. "They will be tried by a people's court... we will have done with this problem in three weeks' time," he said.

No details of the tribunal's probable composition were given. The five mercenaries held in jail were taken prisoner after a 20-hour battle between government troops and a group of white mercenaries who flew into the international airport posing as members of a fictitious beer-drinking club called "The Ancient Order of Foam Blowers."

Fighting flared when customs officials spotted weapons hidden

under sweets and toys in false-bottomed suitcases carried by the mercenaries.

The five captives were listed as two South Africans, Robert Sims and Anton Lubic, one Briton, Bernard Carey, and two holders of Rhodesian passports, Roger England and Aubrey Brooks.

England and Brooks were shown to a group of foreign journalists last week and said the mercenary force had intended to stage a coup to reinstate former president James Mancham, who was ousted in a coup four years ago by Mr. Rene.

Forty-four men from the invasion force which arrived here on Nov. 25 fled from a battle for the international airport by hijacking an Air India Boeing to the South African port of Durban.

South African authorities initially detained the men but last week released all of them — 39 unconditionally and five on bail, including former Congo mercenary leader Michael Hoare.

President Rene told the crowd today that the attempted coup had been planned long in advance and said Hoare had visited the Seychelles in June last year to gather intelligence on the archipelago's defence force during a military parade to mark the third anniversary of the Rene government.

Waving a green Irish passport



The Seychelles government says Aubrey Brooks (left) and Roger England (right), both from Zimbabwe, were part of the mercenary force gathering to overthrow the government. The plan failed when 45 others discovered entering the country on a commercial flight last week. (A.P. Wirephoto)

he said belonged to the 62-year-old mercenary leader, Mr. Rene said. "He also visited the Seychelles last September and finally he came back on the 25th of November."

The president, a 46-year-old former barrister, expressed gratitude to the governments of France and the Soviet Union which had "without any hesitation

directed warships to our port." A French frigate arrived at Victoria a day after the airport battle and was joined the following day by two Soviet naval vessels. The French have since left.

But the Soviet ships were still riding at anchor today in the gentle swell of the waters off Mahe, the principal island in the Seychelles Archipelago.

Chadian troops take town as peacekeepers arrive

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Dec. 6 (R) — Government troops have clashed with rebel forces near Abeche in eastern Chad and are advancing on the town, Chad radio reported today.

The radio said troops of the government's newly-formed National Integrated Army (ANI) yesterday fought elements of the rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) of former defence minister Hissene Habre at Kotorofalata, 40 kilometres southwest of Abeche, capital of the eastern Waddai region.

Troops led by ANI chief of staff Lt. Col. Ngolabay Allaifi were now heading towards Abeche, the radio added.

The report would seem to confirm that Abeche is currently in rebel hands. Chadian Defence Minister Adoum Togo recently denied local reports to that effect, but conceded that the smaller border towns of Iriba Guredda and Adre to the east were held by the FAN.

Informed sources said the government was apparently seeking to counter the FAN's move westward to fill the vacuum created by the departure of several thousand Libyan troops last month, who left at the request of Chad President Goukouni Oueddei.

President Oueddei originally called in the Libyans a year ago to drive Mr. Habre's men out of N'djamena.

The Chadian authorities also wanted to take Abeche from the FAN in order to install members of the Pan-African peace keeping force there as soon as possible, the source said.

So far 450 Senegalese and 700 Zairian troops have arrived in N'djamena and more of the proposed 5,000 to 6,000-man force are due soon. Nigeria has said it will start to send its 2,000 strong contingent to Chad tomorrow.

Informed sources said yesterday Chad was asking Ethiopia to send a contingent in place of Togo, one of the six states which originally agreed to contribute forces, after Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema said he would prefer a political rather than a military solution to the Chad conflict.

Aftermath of Brixton riots points to troubled future

By Stephen Powell

LONDON, Dec. 6 (R) — They call it "the front-line", Brixton's Raiton Road.

In April the worst riots in London this century raged around this area, as thousands of police fought a three-day battle with young blacks and a few whites.

The street still looks as if it suffered a bout of civil war. Buildings blackened by fire rear above corrugated iron fencing. Demolition teams add to the desolation.

What was once a tailor's shop is now only a forlorn frontage, with a pile of rubble behind the one standing wall.

Two of the three taverns are gone, burned down in the fierce eruption of black anger. Gone too is the local post office.

Business in the area is slack. Brixton's shopkeepers are putting

Solidarity to take defensive steps

WARSAW, Dec. 6 (R) — Leaders of the Warsaw branch of the Solidarity free trade union today debated proposals to establish

permanent worker guards and a call for nationwide protest rallies in response to what they see as a crackdown on the union.

The proposals were drafted at a two-day meeting of branch delegates in an angry mood following police action to dislodge striking firemen cadets from their academy.

"We have a proposal to set up permanent worker guards to ensure that we are adequately protected in future," the Warsaw Solidarity spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, said.

The union reported that police had detained activists and prevented them from sticking up posters in two cities over the weekend.

Mr. Onyszkiewicz said leaders of the powerful Warsaw branch were also drafting a resolution calling on the union's national commission to approve a campaign of coordinated protest rallies across the country.

Solidarity's national commission is scheduled to meet later this week and has already been presented with a major policy document laying down union demands for joining a Communist-sponsored national front.

Anti-Khomeini army said to be training on border

LONDON, Dec. 6 (R) — An army of Iranian counter-revolutionaries who aim to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeini is forming on the Turkey-Iran border, the London Sunday Times said today.

Correspondent Amir Taheri, who the Times said was reporting from the border area, said the force consisted of officers and men from elite divisions of the late Shah's army and was quartered in 22 makeshift barracks in eight remote Turkish villages.

Estimates of the army's strength ranged from 2,000 to 8,000 men, the newspaper said, adding that there had been talk of an invasion of northwestern Iran in the spring. The exiles claimed to be able to raise two full divisions, or 22,000 men, provided they received more financial support.

The newspaper said one potential source of new recruits would be Iranian war prisoners now held by Iraq. Many were said to be prepared to join anti-Khomeini forces in exchange for their freedom.

It said the young officers with the border force named older generals as their commanders. These included Gen. Ali Amiri and former defence minister Adm. Ahmad Madani.

LONDON, Dec. 6 (R) — Iranian rebels said today that hundreds of political prisoners had been executed recently inside jails in Iran.

In a statement issued in Paris, the leftist Mujahedin organisation said those executed included a pregnant woman who had given shelter to the parents of the group's exiled leader.

The statement identified her as Mrs. Zahra Mohammad Zadeh. It said Mrs. Zadeh, who was six months pregnant, had been executed in the northern town of Mashhad.

"Her only crime was that she has given shelter to (Mujahedin leader) Massoud Rajavi's father and mother," the statement said.

KGB warns Sakharovs' daughter-in-law

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (R) — Soviet dissident leader Andrei Sakharov and his wife went into a third day of enforced medical treatment for their hunger strike today while friends tried unsuccessfully to gain information about their condition.

Liza Alexeyeva, the 26-year-old woman whose plight triggered their fast, said KGB security police had prevented her visiting Prof. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, in the provincial town of Gorky.

Miss Alexeyeva had been trying to board a train to Gorky, where Prof. Sakharov was exiled nearly two years ago, but said she was prevented by KGB security police.

She was bundled into a car by police, driven to the outskirts of Moscow and told not to try again to travel to Gorky 400 kilometres east of Moscow.

She was detained for about two hours and was told by KGB security police that if she "was clever" she would need a request they had made to her 18 months ago to stay away from Gorky. She told correspondents that she still intended to try to visit the Sakharovs soon and said she told the Soviet security police that she would not change her mind.

Carabinieri shot in Rome

ROME, Dec. 6 (R) — A Carabinieri policeman was shot dead in Rome today in the second serious attack on security forces in the capital in 24 hours.

Police said officer Romano Radici, 38, was hit several times when a youth he was questioning in the street opened fire with a pistol. The attacker and an accomplice escaped in a hijacked car.

Yesterday two policemen were wounded in a shooting incident with four neo-fascists in north Rome. One of the police is in critical condition and one of the gunmen, magistrate's son Alessandro Alibrandi, was killed.

An anonymous caller to the Milan offices of the state news agency later claimed responsibility for the murder of officer Radici in the name of the "armed revolutionary nuclei", a neo-fascist guerrilla group which has been inactive in recent months.

But the call was being treated sceptically, one interior ministry source said, because today's killing did not appear to have been planned.

Madrid probes manifesto signed by junior officers

MADRID, Dec. 6 (R) — Spanish military authorities today ordered an investigation into a manifesto signed by 100 junior and non-commissioned army officers containing statements apparently sympathetic to leaders of last February's military coup attempt.

The joint chiefs of staff said in a statement that investigations had been started to determine whether there had been any breach of military discipline.

The manifesto signed by captains, lieutenants and sergeants from the Madrid military region, denounced what they said were insults and attacks against members of the armed forces "with brilliant and unblemished" military records who are on trial for their part in the abortive coup.

They also attacked interference in internal army matters and a campaign to rename streets and destroy monuments commemorating those "who in military uniform held posts of the highest responsibility in the recent history of our country."

Many streets dedicated to the late dictator Francisco Franco and his generals have been changed back to their pre-civil war names.

The daily newspaper El Pais said Defence Minister Alberto Oliart returned immediately to Madrid on hearing of the manifesto.

It coincided with nationwide celebrations to commemorate for the first time the anniversary of the 1978 democratic constitution which replaced Francoism and followed several indications of discontent among junior military officers.

On Thursday night, two army captains and 30 soldiers burst into a Madrid discotheque, stopped the music and lectured the customers on the importance of the military in defending Spain.

Last Sunday an army captain in the northwest ordered two platoons of armed military police to break up an authorised anti-NATO rally when he heard demonstrators insulting the armed forces. The officer was arrested.

'Sleeping death' plagues Laotian refugees in U.S.

ATLANTA, Dec. 6 (A.P.) — A sudden and mysterious illness that kills people in their sleep has become a significant cause of death among previously healthy Laotian refugees in the United States, the National Centres for Disease Control (CDC) has said.

"It is a completely new syndrome — death in young, healthy people that occurs at night, that occurs in minutes and lacks explanation after autopsy," said Dr. Roy Baron, a medical investigator with the centre's epidemiology programme office.

Thirty-eight cases among Southeast Asian refugees have been reported since February to the CDC, which has launched an intensive investigation of the deaths. The reported deaths occurred from July 1977 until Oct. 1981.

Family members who witnessed the deaths said the victims died while sleeping. All were in good health, and none complained of significant symptoms before going to bed. Abnormal breathing or brief groans were the only clues that something was wrong, and signs of life ceased within minutes, the CDC said.

"Witnesses interpreting the terminal groans in these deaths as signs of terror supported the popular notion that deaths resulted from terrifying dreams," the CDC said in its morbidity and mortality weekly report. "However, careful questioning of the witnesses in the United States indicated that the terminal sounds were those often heard following cardiac arrest."

The CDC investigation is centred on the heart tissue of the victims in an effort to determine if the affliction is a heart disease.

The estimated ratio of unexplained deaths among Laotian men ages 25-44 is 87 per 100,000, comparable to the sum of the rates of the four leading causes of natural death among U.S. males in the same age group, the CDC said.

The centre said 33 of the deaths occurred among Laotian refugees and the rest were scattered among other Southeast Asians. All but one of the victims was male.

Twenty-five of the Laotians who died were Hmong, an ethnic group based in the northern Laotian highlands.

A control study is under way to determine if the illness could be a genetic disorder or if it is associated with geographic regions, current or past occupations, military experience, chronic stresses, refugee camp experiences or dietary changes, the CDC said.

Pearl Harbour -- where were the American aircraft carriers?

By Richard Bill

Tokyo — Easing the throttle back, Lt. Yoshio Shiga gunned his Mitsubishi Zero fighter down the deck of the Imperial Navy aircraft carrier "Kaga". The little plane faltered at first, and dropped close to the rolling Pacific swells before biting into the stiff wind and climbing.

It was dawn, Dec. 7, 1941, on that side of the international dateline. In Japan 5,000 kilometres to the West, it was shortly after midnight. The nation slept.

Hours earlier, 26-year-old Lt. Shiga had eaten ritual breakfast with his colleagues, many of whom then prayed at portable Shinto shrines below decks, hoping to attract the blessing of the gods for a glorious victory.

Now he was helping lead the first wave of fighters toward Hawaii 320 kilometres to the south. Strung out behind, as the sun rose out of the eastern ocean, was the first wave of an attack force that included more than 350 warplanes.

Maintaining radio silence, they homed in on music from a Honolulu station, and within two hours — just before 8 a.m., Hawaii time crossed the coast of Oahu north of Pearl Harbour, where the U.S. Pacific Fleet rode languidly at anchor on a Sunday morning.

Within minutes, Lt. Shiga was banking low from the east, alert for U.S. fighters at Hickam Field and gazing in amazement at the scene below.

Mitsubishi Type 97 torpedo bombers were racing, at low level and in single file, toward the big ships moored alone and in pairs along Ford Island's battleship row in the centre of Pearl Harbour. "It was like watching dragonflies laying eggs on the water," Shiga recalled in a recent interview with the Associated Press. "The scene was very

beautiful and peaceful... the green mountains in the background, the blue sea, the ships rocking gently on the water, painted white... everything seemed to be happening in slow motion."

Then, he said, high-level single-engine dive bombers and high-altitude bombers appeared. "All hit their targets. There was so much smoke that it looked like a giant fireworks display. I kept wondering when the Americans would counter-attack. The surprise element was absolutely crucial to our success."

The attack was plagued by confusion and poor coordination, but the Americans were caught utterly by surprise. Within an hour after the first wave of bombers struck, the U.S. Fleet lay in ruins — 18 ships sunk or damaged, including four of the eight battleships lost. More than 200 aircraft had been destroyed or damaged, 2,403 Americans killed, thousands more wounded.

The Japanese had lost 29 aircraft and five midget submarines, with a total of 45 fliers and nine sailors killed. Yet they failed to hit the most important targets — the U.S. aircraft carriers, which were all out of port, and the oil storage tanks.

That morning, Lt. Shiga says, "changed my life." "I think about it all the time. The weather was perfect. It was as if nobody expected war," said Lt. Shiga, 67, who runs a small family business making riot gear for Japanese police. Of the 609 fliers in the Pearl Harbour attack, he is one of about 20 known to be still alive.

Lt. Shiga was a navy flight lieutenant, already an ace in China, when secret training for "Operation Z" began in the fall of 1941 in Japan's inland sea. It stressed risky low altitude bombing runs, as Pearl Harbour is shallow and strategists, such as Gen. Minoru Genda, feared that torpedoes launched more than six metres above the surface would plow to the bottom.

Lt. Shiga said he realised he was involved in an event that would change history when he first saw the armada — eight destroyers, two battleships with 35-cm guns, three cruisers and six carriers with 360 planes: 81 fighters, 135 dive bombers, 104 high altitude bombers and 40 torpedo bombers.

"After weeks of training, we knew we were in for something special," he recalled. The pilots were finally told their destination 10 days after the Kido Butai (strike force) left Hirokappu Bay, the final rendezvous point in the Kurile Islands off northern Japan, on Nov. 22.

"It came as no surprise. We had known for some time that Pearl Harbour was a possibility," said Lt. Shiga. "We were confident we could beat the U.S. Navy. We had trained so hard, in case they attacked Japan, that we thought we were invincible."

"Secretly, I think most of us felt Japan should only attack Pearl Harbour in retaliation for an attack on Japan."

Word that the attack had taken place — and surprise achieved — was radioed to Tokyo from Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo's flagship, the carrier Akagi, in code: "Tora, Tora, Tora" (Tiger, Tiger Tiger). Japan awoke to the news on Monday morning, Dec. 8, as the U.S. Fleet still blazed at its moorings.

Japanese tuned into their radios at 6 a.m. heard the startling news: "Imperial general headquarters announced that units of the Imperial Navy launched a series of attacks..."

Itaru Tanaka, then a 14-year-old student, recalls being summoned with his classmates to hear of Japan's "great victory in the western Pacific."

It didn't really mean much to us because we were always being told of great victories by the Japanese Army in China," says Mr. Tanaka, now a top correspondent for Japan Broadcasting Corp. "We shouted 'banzai, banzai,' like we always did."

As a naval officer a few years later, Mr. Tanaka would witness the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

Official accounts of "overwhelming damage" at Pearl Harbour triggered patriotic celebrations around Japan. At noon the same day a radio announcer read Emperor Hirohito's proclamation declaring a state of war against the United States and Britain.

Makutaka Chibaya, whose brother flew in the Pearl Harbour raid and later was shot down in the South Pacific, recalls that in Nagasaki, there was a run on radios by people hungry for details.

"I rushed out to an electronics repair shop and bought a radio for 20 yen a heavy chunk out of my 100 yen monthly salary. I told the shopkeeper to hold until I returned. That night I went back to pick it up, but all they had doubled in price and were sold out."

Pearl Harbour has been studied by many scholars, American and Japanese, among them Chihuro Hosoya, a professor of diplomatic history at Tokyo's Hitotsubashi University and one of a few people with access to foreign ministry files.

He believes little undiscovered material on the subject remains in Japan. Prof. Hosoya said few diaries or personal accounts by leading Japanese figures survived, and many documents that did were taken to the United States after the war.

Today's younger Japanese have few reminders of Pearl Harbour. The subject gets far less press notice each year than the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings, although this 40th anniversary is attracting somewhat more attention with a spate of articles speculating on whether U.S. president Franklin Roosevelt knew in advance of the Pearl Harbour attack plan.

In four decades since the war, generations of Japanese have been taught rather little about the war. School textbooks treat it clinically, sidestepping detailed references to Japan's militaristic period or its conduct in World War II.

Young Japanese have been fed a sugar-coated version of war history, says Saburo Ienaga, a noted educator and author.

A severe critic of Japanese education policies, he charges that the government's tight control over what materials may be used in Japanese classrooms is aimed "at evading the true misery of war."

"The young Japanese of today don't know what happened. They're not taught about Japanese atrocities, or the fight against the allied forces," says Mr. Ienaga. He is now embroiled in a lawsuit against the education ministry because he believes "the young should be confronted with reality."

